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Syrians Appear Set To Enter Beirut To Halt Fighting

The Associated Press
BEIRUT — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was reported Friday to have agreed to send troops to Beirut to halt fighting between Shiite Muslims and Palestinians in the city's refugee camps.

The pro-Syrian newspaper al-Hakika in Beirut said that Mr. Assad's decision was made in response to a formal request by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon for a "wider security role" by Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon.

The two leaders held five sessions of talks in Damascus over three days before Mr. Gemayel returned to Beirut on Friday. The Lebanese leader went to Damascus to seek Syria's help in stemming Lebanon's continuing warfare.

Mr. Gemayel indicated earlier in Damascus that Syrian forces stationed in northern and eastern Lebanon would help end fighting in Beirut's refugee camps between Shiite militiamen and Palestinians and along the city's Green Line, where Christians and Muslims often exchange fire.

The Lebanese president did not specifically say that the Syrian Army would move into Beirut. But well-informed sources in Beirut predicted that the army would probably enter within the next few days.

"It's very clear," Mr. Gemayel said, "that security can be handled through Syrian forces with the cooperation of the Lebanese Army, pending the political reforms which will undoubtedly arrive from one side."

According to a Lebanese government source, "The security program would call for the formation of a joint Lebanese-Syrian military force entrusted with collecting weapons from rival Lebanese militias and Palestinian camps and imposing law and order throughout Lebanon."

Mr. Gemayel was seen off by Mr. Assad at the Damascus airport but neither man made a statement on the conclusion of the talks, which also included political reforms to give more power to Lebanon's Muslims.

"The Lebanese time bomb should be defused," Mr. Assad was quoted by Beirut's independent al-Nahar newspaper as saying Thursday.

Syrian troops were sent to Lebanon in 1976 under an Arab League mandate to end Muslim-Christian fighting early in Lebanon's 10-year civil war. The Syrians left Beirut after Israel invaded the country in 1982, but a force of about 30,000 men remains in the country.

"Everybody must be disarmed, including the Palestinians," Mr. Gemayel said. "I don't understand the reason for anyone to carry arms after the Israeli withdrawal."

The Israelis have pledged to be out by early June.

"The necessary solution will be complete, or no solution at all," he said. "I found that President Assad desires to close the Lebanese file and open a new way to terminate 10 years of civil war in Lebanon."

Meanwhile, Shiites and Palestinians shunned a cease-fire and fought around Beirut's refugee camps on Friday.

Shiite forces fired rocket-propelled grenades and artillery shells into the Chatila camp in West Beirut three hours after the Shiite Amal militia declared a unilateral cease-fire following 12 days of fighting.

A Palestinian spokesman acknowledged that the neighboring Sabra camp had been overrun by Amal and Shiite soldiers of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade after fierce Palestinian resistance.



The bodies of four Palestinians lay in a stadium beside the Sabra refugee camp on Friday after the camp fell to Shiites.

Walters to Oppose 'Unfair' Criticism at UN

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The new U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Vernon A. Walters, says his top priority will be to increase support for American positions by refusing to tolerate unfair criticism of the United States, while at the same time paying attention to developing nations.

"The United Nations has become a place where many countries seek to achieve a lynching of the United States by resolution," the retired U.S. Army lieutenant general asserted in an interview this week. "It is a most shameful and unfair attitude and one that arouses serious opposition from me."

As for diplomatic tactics toward the developing nations, Mr. Wal-

ters said: "You can try to enlighten them to the true motives of the United States; you can show them how it's to their advantage to vote with us and you can make plain that voting against us will have some cost in our bilateral relations."

"Withholding of aid should be considered on a case-by-case basis," he said, "but I would certainly never advocate withholding aid from starving people."

Mr. Walters, who assumed his new post last week, was reluctant to discuss how his style would differ from that of his predecessor, Jeane Kirkpatrick. "Obviously, she came from academia and I come from an army background," he said. "But I think we are entirely on the same wavelength in the defense

of the U.S. and its values and its interests."

One area that Mr. Walters said he would have to learn more about is the Middle East. "This problem is the biggest single challenge in the world," he said. "I've sought to avoid it in the past, but I won't be able to avoid it here."

Despite what he said was a lifelong belief in the value of talking to one's foes, Mr. Walters said he would have no dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organization at the United Nations. "The fact is," he said, "the PLO is committed to the destruction of Israel and therefore we cannot deal with them."

On the subject of apartheid in South Africa, Mr. Walters called it "a doctrine that is abhorrent to every freedom-loving American."



Vernon A. Walters

Mr. Walters said he was "slightly right of center, not a superpatriot, a believer in the values of the country," and criticized those who characterize him as an ultrarightist, calling them "chic liberals."

As for his heroes, "Jesus Christ stands at the head of the list." He said he also admires Churchill, Eisenhower and De Gaulle as men of courage. He calls Mr. Reagan "a man who has given the country back a pride of being American."

Mr. Walters said he feels more strongly than ever that the Vietnam War was, as he wrote in his memoirs, "one of the noblest and most unselfish wars" in U.S. history.

He said, too, that he remained committed to the use of covert action "if we use it effectively."

He went on: "The only problem is that it is difficult to use in the United States. When the Soviet Union lands a tank battalion in El Bluff in Nicaragua, that's O.K. If we landed a battalion of tanks to support the *contras* it would be one of the greatest storms of modern times. There's an inequity here."

El Bluff is the port where Soviet bloc ships are reported to have delivered military equipment. The *contras* are the anti-Sandinist guerrillas who are backed by the Reagan administration.

English Soccer Cancels Europe Games Next Year

Reuters
LONDON — English soccer authorities pulled their clubs out of European competition for next season Friday after rioting by British fans in Brussels on Wednesday that left 38 persons dead.

The decision was announced by the Football Association, the governing body of English soccer, as its senior officials were summoned to see Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

British soccer seems to be particularly prone to violence among its fans. Page 2.

The Football Association move pre-empted any ban by the European Union of Football Associations, which meets in Geneva on July 2 to consider its reaction to the Brussels tragedy.

British government sources said that Mrs. Thatcher had wanted a two-year withdrawal to provide more time for the boogaloon problem to be conquered at home. But Mrs. Thatcher said she was pleased with the association's decision.

At Wednesday's European Cup final in Brussels, supporters of Liverpool charged fans of the Italian side, Juventus. A wall of the Heysel Stadium collapsed, crushing spectators.

The Belgian Red Cross said Friday that 437 persons had been injured; an earlier figure had put the number of injured at about 200. Thirty-one of the dead were Italian, four Belgian, two French and one British.

The English Football Association ruling did not affect nine clubs from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland that have also qualified

for European play through their own national soccer federations. The association also does not cover the English national team.

Belgium also formally announced Friday an indefinite ban on all British soccer teams playing on its soil.

Meanwhile, the Belgian public prosecutor's office said that the police had found six bullets at the stadium where the Liverpool-Juventus match had been played.

British commercial television showed film Thursday night that appeared to show a spectator from a stand occupied by Italian supporters firing a pistol at the police. Belgian authorities said they also found a spent cartridge from a starting pistol.

Autopsies completed on all the dead had not shown any evidence of bullet or stab wounds, the office said. The bullets found were from a P-38, a pistol normally used by the police, and may have been lost by one of the 2,300 security men who patrolled the grounds, Belgian officials said.

The one-year ban, according to Ted Croker, the Football Association secretary, had been chosen because entry to European competition was fixed on an annual basis and because it was necessary to consider the matter over a year at a time.

A Football Association statement said the government and the 92 English league clubs should now cooperate "to ensure that this totally unacceptable behavior of English supporters at home and abroad becomes a thing of the past."

The decision affects six clubs that have qualified to play in the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Officials Expect U.S. to Meet Arab Group

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior American and Jordanian officials say they expect the next step in the unfolding Middle East peace efforts to be an early meeting between the United States and a joint Jordan-Palestinian delegation to discuss how to arrange direct talks with Israel.

King Hussein of Jordan told a dozen U.S. congressmen on Thursday that Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, had told him he was willing to name Palestinians who are not PLO members to the delegation but that he would like some to be from the Palestine National Council.

The council, which serves as a Palestinian parliament, is made up of PLO and non-PLO members.

[Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday the United States was considering sending a representative to meet with members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in the Middle East, United

Press International reported from Washington.

[Mr. Shultz said at a news conference that Hussein's visit provided "impetus to the process of peace-making."

"I think what the king has done is move the process in a very significant way," he said, adding, "There are many obstacles we have to overcome."

According to participants at the congressional meeting, Hussein repeated the assertion he made Wednesday that the PLO now was willing to take part in a peace conference with Israel and negotiate on the basis of two key United Nations Security Council resolutions. They are Resolution 242 of 1967 and Resolution 338 of 1973.

Those resolutions have been regarded as the fundamental documents by which Arabs could signify recognition of Israel in return for Israel's return of lands seized in the 1967 war. They also are seen as forming the basis for negotiations, and their acceptance has been the principal U.S. condition for dealing with the PLO.

The king said that the PLO also was ready for mutual and simultaneous recognition of Israel, according to the participants in the meeting.

Addressing Israeli security concerns, Hussein reportedly told the congressmen that the PLO had agreed to a confederation plan under which Jordan would have all foreign and defense responsibility for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the Palestinians would have "self-determination" in the area to be reclaimed from Israel.

Mr. Arafat has not disputed Hussein's statement on Wednesday that he spoke with PLO authorization. But the State Department reaffirmed that the United States wanted to hear the PLO "publicly and unequivocally" accept the two resolutions before it would consider meeting with the organization.

Hussein, in the congressional meeting, called again for talks to be held under the "umbrella" of an international conference that the Soviet Union and other Security Council members would attend.

The United States and Israel oppose such a conference. But Washington says it is sympathetic to Hussein's desire to have broader backing for any negotiations with Israel.

[Israeli officials expressed satisfaction Friday with Hussein's visit to Washington, saying it was important to the peace process that the king felt encouraged but not victorious. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.]

[In Amman, Jordan, a PLO spokesman said that Mr. Arafat had talked with Hussein by telephone and had expressed satisfaction over the talks in Washington. Reuters reported.]

■ **Reporter to Be Prosecuted**
The Israeli Justice Ministry plans to prosecute an Israeli journalist for visiting an enemy Arab state. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

Amnon Kapeliouk, a reporter for the Hebrew daily newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth and the French newspaper Le Monde Diplomatique, visited Jordan twice in the past six months on a French passport, a government spokesman said.

Legend's Dread Dracula Laid to Genetic Disorder

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — A Canadian chemist says that the vampires and werewolves of legend and films popularized by Bela Lugosi and Lon Chaney Jr. may have been based on real victims of a rare group of genetic disorders.

"The folk mythology may have had some truth," said Professor David Dolphin of the University of British Columbia. The diseases, known as porphyrias, are associated with a malfunction in the biochemical production of heme, the red pigment in blood.

Victims of the diseases are extremely sensitive to light and they accumulate chemicals called porphyrins that can transform oxygen into a toxic substance that destroys skin tissue.

The result, the chemist said, can be devastating — skin lesions may be "so severe that the nose and fingers may be destroyed." As the gums degenerate, the teeth become prominent and "the unfortunate individuals who suffer from this disease may become very hairy."

"Imagine, if you will, the manner in which an individual in the Middle Ages would have been received if they only went out at night," Professor Dolphin said in a presentation at a session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"They would have an animal look about them, being hairy, large of tooth and badly disfig-

ured. It has been suggested, and it seems more than likely, that such people might well have been considered werewolves," he said.

Professor Dolphin studies the body's heme proteins and has published articles and books on his findings.

In his report here, he said that the rare and incurable porphyria disorder, carried, but not always expressed, by about one in 200,000 individuals, can be treated in part by avoiding sunlight or receiving heme injections that alleviate some of the symptoms.

"Since, in the Middle Ages, an injection of the red pigment of blood would not be possible," he said, "what else might take its place? If a large amount of blood were to be drunk, then the heme in it, if it passes through the stomach wall to the blood stream, would serve the same purpose."

"It is our contention that blood-drinking vampires were, in fact, victims of porphyria trying to alleviate the symptoms of their dreadful disease. The folklore concerning the nocturnal behavior of vampires would, of course, be consistent with their photosensitivity," he said.

Legends about vampires, he noted, suggested that victims of porphyria like Count Dracula become vampires, too.

"That's also explicable," Professor Dolphin said. In centuries past, people traveled little and the resulting inbreeding might have made porphyria more common in some parts of the world. The professor cited a chemical



Bela Lugosi as Dracula

basis for a legend that if one sleeps with a wreath of garlic around the neck, vampires will be ward off.

Liver functioning, he said, involves chemicals known as cytochromes P-450 that also contain heme. They help rid the body of waste. Some drugs and chemicals can destroy liver heme functioning, and a key component of garlic can do the same thing.

■ **U.S. Professor Skeptical**

Dr. Nathan Bass, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California in San Francisco, expressed skepticism about the theory, saying that "to try to elaborate every aspect of the vampire and werewolf myth based on what we understand of the chemistry of the disease would be really stretching it."

Professor Bass said he doubted that people with porphyria would have craved blood, and he added that he knows of no victims who had been harmed by garlic.

Ethiopia's Orphans: The New Crisis Government's Plans for Care May Alienate Western Donors

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — When the cows were all dead and the food was gone, Mohammed Nure Sfrage, who is 12 years old, walked with his father to the famine camp at Bati.

They planned to spend a night and bring home grain for Mohammed's three younger brothers. But Mohammed's father never walked home. He complained of pain in his stomach and head; then he died.

His death made Mohammed and his brothers four of the estimated 150,000 children orphaned by Ethiopia's famine.

With rain returning to much of the country, the crisis in Ethiopia is evolving away from the fight to keep people from dying to determining what to do with those who did not die. The most fragile of these survivors are the orphans.

After his father died, Mohammed took the grain home himself in bags on his back, a day's walk in the roadless Ethiopian mountains. His mother had died three years earlier, just before drought set in. His pregnant stepmother had gone off to her home village to have her baby and never returned. His aunt, who helped take care of the family, died, too, before Mohammed made it home.

By himself, in a village where children and old people were dying of starvation and everyone was fleeing to feeding centers, Mohammed took care of his brothers, walking two days a week back and forth from Bati, making a fire and boiling grain in a big pot. After a month, he gave up and brought his brothers down to Bati.



An Ethiopian child at a refugee camp.

The brothers all live now in a makeshift orphanage on the outskirts of Addis Ababa. In an institution that until last year was a re-education center for city prostitutes, they attend school, eat five meals a day and watch television on Thursday nights. Before the

famine, they did not know television existed.

They are the lucky ones, a family, with Mohammed, the manchild elder brother, keeping watch. At the orphanage there are other children. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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WORLD BRIEFS

British Soccer Is Seen As Especially Vulnerable To Violence, Rowdiness

By Jo Thomas

LONDON — Although Britain is known for civility and reserve, for gracious manners and the stiff upper lip, it has also been home for quite a long time to a youth culture that can be poor, bored and violent.

From Teddy boys and rockers to mod and punk, it has given the world new and outrageous fashions and music, but today it is in the limelight for a less desirable reason: the British soccer fan.

Fan violence at soccer games is hardly the preserve of Britain — the worst soccer violence took place in Peru, where 318 died in 1964 — nor is atrocious behavior peculiar to soccer.

J.M. Lewis, a U.S. sociologist, tallied reports of riots at sporting events in the United States between 1960 and 1972 and counted 312. Football topped the list with 97. Football and basketball ranked second and third.

But long before the riot Wednesday in Brussels in which 38 persons were killed and hundreds injured, the British government, newspapers, academics, police and public were agreed that, in Britain and abroad, rowdiness had become an ugly staple of the game. They have differed on the reasons and on what can or ought to be done.

"Reds Are Animals," said one of the banners displayed by Juventus fans during the match Wednesday night, referring to the Liverpool fans, whose color is red and who, until the Brussels riot, enjoyed a reputation for being relatively docile when compared with the warlike tribes that have followed Leeds United, Chelsea, Millwall, West Ham and Cambridge United.

Eric Dunning and two other sociologists at the University of Leicester, John Williams and Patrick Murphy, have been studying English violence at European soccer games since 1979 and last year published a book, "Hooligans Abroad," underwritten by the Football Trust.

In his introduction to the book, Sir Norman Chester, the deputy chairman of the trust, explained that English football has certain features that make it more vulnerable to rowdiness than such sports as rugby or cricket. Football is the spectator sport of the masses. Rugby and cricket, Sir Norman said, attract comparatively few spectators and "draw upon a rather higher social stratum."

Soccer is also the only sport in England in which large numbers of fans travel to matches played away from home, setting the stage for fights between home and visiting

fans and for attacks on shops by visitors.

Unlike rugby and cricket, the entire structure of English football is based on leagues and on winning knockout competitions. The emphasis on winning, Sir Norman observed, "must reduce the feeling that they're participating in a purely pleasurable activity in which the guiding sentiment is: may the best side win."

The fans most often involved in violence, Mr. Dunning and his colleagues found, come from "the rough sections of the working class."

"Some work. Some are unemployed. They either save very hard or they club together. They'll hire a van, travel 12 together, cut costs, and sleep in railway stations."

They come from depressed neighborhoods where, from childhood, violence is the currency of daily life, where men prize street smartness and the capacity to drink and fight. For these men, the sociologists found, fighting "is one of the few sources of excitement, meaning and status available."

"It goes hand in hand," Mr. Dunning said, "with a close identification with the local community. They fight on behalf of their community against other comparable communities. What you have in this country is the transposition of New York or Chicago street gangs into a football context."

Richard L. Clutterbuck, a retired major general and university professor and author of 10 books on political violence, said: "The only thing they can attach themselves to is their local football team. In past years, we had wars, and you went to Berlin or Paris. It is the same thing you had in those chauvinistic days: They desperately want to be part of a group. They get together and for one day in the week life has some purpose and some excitement."

"It's sort of an awful, distorted adventure," said Dr. Anthony Starr, an author and psychiatrist. "It's a kind of distortion of the warlike aspect of human beings."

"Violence is a youth problem," he added. "We don't provide enough outlets for people to do adventurous, violent, daring things."

Glyn Ford, a Labor Party member of the European Parliament, is chairman of the European Parliament's Committee of Inquiry that has been looking into the rise of fascism and racism in Europe, and he is concerned about signs that neo-fascist groups may be fomenting football violence.

English Clubs Will Forgo Soccer Play In Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

three lucrative European competitions next season.

They include Liverpool, whose chairman, John Smith, had already told Mrs. Thatcher that his club would not compete in Europe next year.

The other barred clubs are Everton, Manchester United, Liverpool, Norwich City, Tottenham Hotspur and Southampton.

The loss of European competition will be a serious financial blow to the clubs, which can make up to £1 million (\$1.25 million) from a successful season in Europe.

Manchester and Norwich had both opposed any ban from Europe, saying it was unfair to penalize them for what had happened at a Liverpool match.

Although there have been reports that European soccer authorities may consider banning Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as England, government officials said that Mrs. Thatcher was not pressing the smaller federations to pull out of Europe.

Mrs. Thatcher said: "It has been a very sad week for this country and for football. Obviously I am concerned about the reputation of this country, and so are almost all our citizens."

She said that "there are so many dead people and so many injured people as a result of the actions of our citizens that it requires very firm decisions and very firm measures."

Asked about her plans for controlling crowd violence, Mrs. Thatcher said she hoped to push a law through Parliament in time for next season that would ban the sale of alcohol in stadiums. Other measures were also under consideration, she added.

China Lectures Fans

Ninety soccer fans who rioted in Beijing recently have received a stern lecture on sportsmanship from two of China's superstars, the Olympic gymnast Li Ning, and a women's volleyball player, Lang Ping. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

Major newspapers reported Friday that rioters wept with remorse at Thursday's meeting in Beijing's Workers' Stadium.

Mr. Li, winner of three gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics, said he was "deeply grieved" when he learned about the riot, which followed China's 2-1 loss to Hong Kong in a World Cup qualifying match on May 19.



CYCLONE VICTIMS — Islanders off the coast of Bangladesh collected what was left of their belongings following the storm that ravaged the area a week ago. Officials said there had been 1,738 bodies recovered as of Thursday but the country's president, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad, said the final toll could be 10,000.

At Paris Air Show, Extensive Security

Reuters

PARIS — President François Mitterrand opened the 36th Paris International Air Show on Friday, surrounded by thousands of police officers, army snipers and dogs trained to detect explosives.

Officials said that the extensive security around the exhibition site at Le Bourget Airport had been ordered following threats of terrorist attacks.

The entire area was sealed off

Thursday night to enable the authorities to make a final sweep of the assembled aircraft, weaponry and exhibitors' stands.

After touring the displays of aerospace technology and military hardware, Mr. Mitterrand watched a 20-minute flight demonstration of France's latest aircraft.

At a press conference, he said that France was ready to make concessions to realize an ambitious

West European project to build the European Fighter Aircraft.

France has asked that the design office for the fuselage, wings and engine be located in the Paris region, while Britain has insisted on equal sharing of the work.

Defense ministers of France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain are to meet in London this month to review the venture. The partners also have failed to agree on the size or role of the plane.

3 Die in Upsurge of Basque Violence

Reuters

PAMPLONA, Spain — Three persons, including a 14-year-old boy, were killed in an upsurge of Basque separatist violence over a 24-hour period this week.

Violence has claimed 10 lives this month.

The boy and a policeman were killed by a bomb which injured three other policemen and a woman late Thursday in this northern capital of Navarre province.

Shortly before, two men shot to death a staff manager at a munitions factory near the Basque port of Bilbao.

Police sources said the bomb was apparently set off by remote control when a patrol car arrived to check a report that a drug addict was threatening residents of a

block of apartments near Pamplona.

The boy was killed while telling his uncle over an apartment intercom that a woman and a man had just left a suspicious parcel on the doorstep, they said.

The killings appeared to be part of a new offensive by the guerrilla group ETA, standing for Basque Homeland and Liberty, in its 17-year-old fight for an independent state, including the Spanish and French Basque provinces and Navarre.

In April, ETA launched a bombing campaign on tourist beaches. There were not any injuries in that

campaign but it achieved a propaganda effect abroad.

The group has also kept up attacks on French targets in the Basque country. A Renault showroom was blown up in Bilbao on Friday, causing extensive damage.

The killings have brought renewed pressure for the Basque Nationalist Party, which controls the region's autonomous government, to take a hard line against ETA. The party has favored a negotiated settlement with ETA.

ETA has continued its terrorist campaign against the Spanish state despite the granting of a large measure of home rule in the region.

Weinberger Calls Losses Serious in Navy Spy Case

(Continued from Page 1)

bag near a tree at the side of the road.

The informant, whom government officials have identified as John Walker's former wife, "observed that on one of these trips, Walker received \$35,000 in cash in a paper bag found in a similar fashion," the affidavit said.

"To the extent possible, the information supplied by the confidential sources has been corroborated and found to be truthful and accurate," the affidavit said. It said that the two informants passed lie detector tests.

Prosecutors in Norfolk also released a long inventory of material found in a search of John Walker's two-story home in Norfolk. The affidavits and the list were ordered unsealed Thursday by a federal magistrate in Norfolk.

On the inventory were a .357-magnum pistol, a walking cane that contained a gun, a cane that could be used as a dagger and a cane that contained "concealed vials."

Also found in the house, the list said, was a "confidential NATO document dated 9-74," an envelope containing numerous naval documents, a tag from the West German airline Lufthansa and receipts from an Italian motel.

The inventory said 10 100-ounce (2.9-kilogram) silver bars, marked "Johnson, Matthey & Matthey," were found in Walker's safe deposit box at a branch of the Bank of

Virginia. The bars would be worth about \$6,000 each at current silver prices.

Another affidavit described an elaborate effort to trail Mr. Walker's car on the night of his arrest.

He was picked up early on the morning of May 20, a few hours after he left about 130 secret navy documents at a scheduled spot in Maryland, the FBI said.

The bureau said that most of the documents, which described Soviet ship movements in the Mediterranean, were from the Nimble, where Yeoman Walker was a clerk-typist.

Of all the material the Walkers may have passed to Soviet agents, U.S. intelligence officials say, they are most concerned about the details of American anti-submarine warfare that John Walker might have sold.

Car Bomb Defused in Londonderry

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland (Reuters) — The authorities defused a huge car bomb here Friday and said they had probably thwarted an attempt by Irish Republican Army guerrillas to blow up the city hall.

The police evacuated 200 families while army bomb disposal experts defused 600 pounds (272 kilograms) of explosives packed in six milk cans in a hijacked van in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city.

Three masked gunmen seized the van Thursday night from a family in the city's heavily Roman Catholic Creggan district. They held the family hostage while the vehicle was loaded with explosives. The police said they found the van where it apparently had been parked for a driver to pick up. Three men were arrested near the scene, the police said.

Convict Denies Plot to Kill Walesa

WARSAW (Reuters) — A convicted murderer who said he had been recruited to kill Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader, has said he invented the story after watching crime films.

Jozef Szczepanski, 34, was questioned by police after he told Mr. Walesa three weeks ago that an unidentified man had offered him a gun to shoot him in return for money and a passport.

In a television interview Thursday, Mr. Szczepanski was asked if he had invented his story on the basis of crime films and detective novels. "Yes, on films, above all on films," he replied. Mr. Szczepanski was jailed for 11 years in 1981 for murdering a policeman. When he spoke to Mr. Walesa, he was on leave from prison because his wife was ill.

Anti-Abortion Bombers Get 10 Years

PENSACOLA, Florida (AP) — Two men convicted of three Christmas Day anti-abortion bombings have been sentenced to 10 years in prison, and two women convicted of conspiracy in the case were given five years' probation.

A federal judge on Thursday also ordered the men, Matthew Goldsby and James Simmons, to pay \$353,073 each in restitution to two gynecologists whose offices were destroyed by the bombs. A women's health center was also damaged.

Mr. Goldsby and Mr. Simmons, both 21, could have received 65 years in prison. Mr. Goldsby's fiancée, Kaye Wiggins, and Mr. Simmons' wife, Kathryn, both 19, faced maximum terms of five years in prison. "I fail to see the justice in the sentence," said Pat Jones, president of the local chapter of the National Organization for Women, which had supported the maximum penalties for the couples.

U.S. Bans Psychedelic Drug MDMA

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The government outlawed Friday the psychedelic drug MDMA, which research suggested could cause brain damage. Its most common users are college-age youths and young professional people.

Proponents of the drug, also known as "Ecstasy" or "Adam," say it has the ability to make people trust each other and to break down barriers between parents and children, therapists and patients, and lovers.

An official with the Drug Enforcement Administration said the agency invoked emergency powers to outlaw the drug because it was becoming popular and was available in 21 states. The official said MDMA, or 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine, has been linked to two deaths in California.

Afghan Jets Bomb Pakistani Village

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Afghan jets heavily bombed a Pakistani village on Friday, killing at least seven persons, official sources said.

The village, Swir, is about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from an Afghan border garrison under siege by Afghan guerrillas. A major Soviet offensive is under way to try to break the rebel blockade.

The official sources, who asked not to be identified, said the village was heavily damaged in the bombing.

Sudan to Diversify Arms Sources

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) — Sudan's defense minister said he will turn to other countries for arms because the United States is not providing promised weapons and spare parts, the Sudan News Agency reported Friday.

Brigadier Osman Alshikh Mohammed, in a statement distributed by the agency, said Sudan's new leaders wanted to diversify arms sources "to ward off any pressures or embargoes that could be exercised by the single source in difficult times."

Without elaborating, Brigadier Mohammed said the United States "even failed to meet its commitment of providing spare parts for an important branch of the armed forces."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said of Brigadier Mohammed's statement: "We don't know what he's talking about. We've made public statements saying that programs will be continued."

For the Record

The Tokyo District Court denied Thursday a request to release Sadami-chi Hirasawa, 93, who has spent 30 years on death row. The court said a statute of limitations did not apply for death row convicts. (NYT)

New Caledonia's Territorial Assembly, which is dominated by rightist anti-independence parties, rejected Friday a proposal to divide the territory into four regions. (AP)

Iran said its planes raided three Iranian cities: Tehran, Kazvin and Khashan, on Friday and downed an Iranian jet fighter. (AP)

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France will make an official visit to East Berlin on June 10 and 11, the first by a French prime minister, spokesman said Friday in Paris. (Reuters)

Ethiopia's Orphans: The Focus Shifts To Government Care for Survivors

(Continued from Page 1)

dren who have no idea where any of their relatives are, who cannot remember life before the feeding camp, who dream at night about how the famine and all the death they have seen is somehow their fault.

Diegie, a named orphan who hardly looks older than 5, steals razor blades, safety pins and slivers of soap and hides them in his pockets. He beats up other children and will not be embraced. He does not speak.

Hassan Ibrahim, 12, also a named orphan, says his father and mother are dead. Still, he says his parents would visit him at the orphanage, except that they don't like him.

In Ethiopia, as in much of Africa, kinship is the one reliable insurance peasants have against destitution. When kinship is lost, as it has been for famine orphans, many of whom do not know their family name and cannot remember the name of their home village, the only recourse is the government, the church — primarily the Ethiopian Orthodox Church — and private relief agencies. None of them now is prepared to feed, educate, house and bring up 150,000 children who are malnourished, sick, traumatized and, in many cases, crippled.

"Whether we like it or not, whether we can handle it or not, we have so many needy children," said Mengistau Haile, head of the Ethiopian government's Department of Social Welfare.

The government has two strategies for dealing with orphans. The first is to search for an orphan's extended family. If any relatives can be found, Mr. Mengistau said, the government will assist them with free food.

The second strategy is to build orphanages and expand existing ones. The government, poor in the best of years and severely squeezed by the cost of famine relief and the resettlement, has appealed to international donors for money.

Although they will not say so publicly, donors here worry how children would be brought up in orphanages bankrolled by the West but run by the Marxist military government here.

If the government's showcase orphanage, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Children's Village, situated on a barren plain about 120 miles (190 kilometers) south of Addis Ababa, is any indication of how Ethiopia intends to raise famine orphans, Western support for orphanages seems unlikely.

At the front gate of the orphanage, behind a painting of children holding flowers and smiling into the sun, is a large banner that says in Amharic: "We growing children are determined to follow our Communist father comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's method."

Built at the request of Colonel Mengistu, Ethiopia's military leader, for children of the country's war dead, the orphanage is spread out in five self-contained schools on a 23,000-acre (9,200-hectare) site. It was paid for with a \$13-million grant from the Swedish government and \$1 million from the United Nations Children's Fund.

The campus-style schools and dormitories are distinctly Western in appearance. In one of the schools, for 550 children aged from 6 months to 7 years, there are kindergarten-like playrooms. The walls and floors are painted in reds and yellows and decorated with children's crayon drawings of houses, ponies and trees.

However, on nearly every wall there are pictures and paintings of Colonel Mengistu. Some of them are 10 feet (3 meters) tall. And there are slogans in English along the rose-trimmed paths between buildings: "Today's students are tomorrow's socialism supporters" and "Children's Village is the expansion of communism."

Debebe Alemayehu, 13, whose father was killed five years ago fighting Eritrean rebels in Asmara in northern Ethiopia, was in the first group of war orphans to come to the Children's Village. Like most of the other children, he is not really an orphan. His mother is alive in Addis Ababa. But Debebe says his mother put him in the orphanage to get a good education.

For three hours each Saturday morning, he attends political education class. Asked about the United States, he said he has been told that Ronald Reagan is like Ethiopia's former emperor, Haile Selassie, "an oppressor."

Meskerem Getachew, also 13, has been at the Children's Village one year. In her classes and on government television she has been learning about the international famine-relief effort.

"The Soviet Union and the East Germans give food," she said. "And African countries give medicine. No other country has helped."

Asked what she has heard about the United States, the main food donor, she recalled hearing that Ethiopia and the United States fought a war recently and that Ethiopia won. Since the revolution, she said, life has improved.

"Before, we did not have enough summation. Now we have enough to fight our enemies," Meskerem said. "We don't have to beg."



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UNION CHURCH OF TRIPOLI, P.O. Box 4397, Andalus. Tel: 71468. Friday services 10:30 a.m.

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Refused in London
A group of Irish republicans who had been refused entry to the United Kingdom last week, were told they could not enter the country.

Plot to Kill Wales
A group of Irish republicans who had been refused entry to the United Kingdom last week, were told they could not enter the country.

Bombers Get 10 Yr
A group of Irish republicans who had been refused entry to the United Kingdom last week, were told they could not enter the country.

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The Focus Shift
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for Survivor
A group of Irish republicans who had been refused entry to the United Kingdom last week, were told they could not enter the country.

AMERICAN TOPICS



HARD TIMES AHEAD? — Maureen Sullivan rides through Manhattan in search of a fare. New York's 200 horse-drawn cabs are under attack by animal protection groups.

Forecast for U.S.: Growth, Good Times

John Naisbitt, a futurologist, the author of "Megatrends" and a champion of the Sun Belt, delivered these messages to an audience of mayors in Austin, Texas. The Washington Post reports:

Fact: Last year, 700,000 new companies were started in the United States. In the prosperous 1950s, no more than 100,000 new concerns were created in a single year. The entrepreneur is America's engine of growth.

Observation: The union movement is dead. The welfare state is finished. Both were by-products of the late industrial era. People who talk about Japan Inc. miss the point. It's a world economy now, increasingly dominated by USA-Japan Inc.

Prediction: Fitness is no fad. What was once a nation of farmers, then of workers, is now a nation of clerks. Clerks need exercise and that means a continuing boom in sports equipment.

Observation: Urbanization has created. The population is spreading and thinning. The "gentrification" of a handful of inner cities in the Northeast is an over-observed blip on the big screen, like someone "walking south on a northbound flight."

Prediction: Baseball, for children of all ages, will go on forever. But football, "the industrially inspired sport," will "go into a long slide."

Short Takes

The 22d amendment to the U.S. Constitution bars President Ronald Reagan from seeking reelection again. But Burton Pines, vice president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think tank, says that thanks to the power of patronage: "He's not a lame duck. He's going to be giving away jobs and goodies for the next three years."

Union Square Park at 14th Street near Broadway in Manhattan, long known for graffiti-covered statues, broken benches and drug dealers, has been reopened after a \$3.6-million restoration. In an effort to keep the drug pushers out permanently, the park's thick bushes have been removed and police patrols have been reinforced.

Shorter Takes: Sagging oil prices and disappointing exploration results have reduced the number of drilling rigs off American shores from the usual 4,800 to 1,830 today, according to the U.S. Energy Department. ... Americans contributed a record \$74.25 billion to nonprofit charities last year, an increase of 11.1 percent over 1983 and well above the inflation rate of 4.3 percent.

Panel Criticizes Tax Plan But Pledges Cooperation

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d has won promises of bipartisan cooperation at the opening congressional hearing on President Ronald Reagan's tax reform plan. Sharp questioning from members of the House Ways and Means Committee, however, foreshadowed months of negotiations over some elements of the proposal.

Almost all the representatives took issue with one aspect or another of the sweeping administration proposal to redesign the federal income tax system, but nobody disputed Mr. Baker's declaration that "there is a clear and compelling need for reform."

He has struck a populist chord, the committee chairman, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, said of the president. "We need tax reform. The country needs tax reform."

Rostenkowski, a Name to Reckon With

By Bob Secor
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — "Dear Rostenkowski," the telegram on Representative Dan Rostenkowski's desk read. "Your response to the president was the greatest." It added: "I'm one of those who feel like suckers when we pay our taxes."

Whether they were addressed to "Rostenkowski" or, just as frequently, to "Rosten," "Rostenkowski" or "Rosten," the mostly favorable cards, letters and telegrams have been pouring into the office of the House Ways and Means Committee chairman following his televised response Tuesday to President Ronald Reagan's tax revision plan.

Although he is a 27-year veteran of the House and the head of the committee that must pass on all tax legislation, the Illinois Democrat hardly has been a household name outside his native Chicago, where he learned to swap patronage and favors with Mayor Richard J. Daley, his political mentor.

But Mr. Rostenkowski's low-key, measured television performance — ending with a folksy appeal for "Dear Rosten" mail voicing frustrations with the present tax system — has thrust the gruff, burly representative into the national limelight as the man who could decide the fate and form of tax reform if it is to come this year.

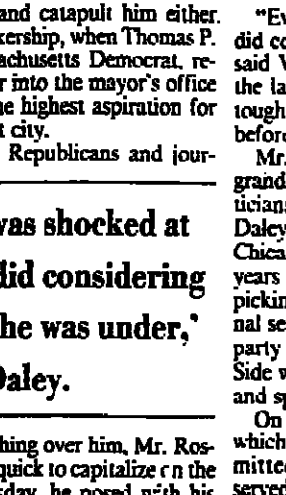
More importantly for Mr. Rostenkowski, 57, his eloquence on this issue, uncharacteristic for him, may help him shed the image of a "machine" hack and catapult him either into the House speakership, when Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, retires in two years, or into the mayor's office in Chicago, often the highest aspiration for politicians from that city.

Everybody was shocked at how well he did considering the pressure he was under.

— William Daley.

While his staff distributed "Write Rosten" buttons around Capitol Hill. One of them was worn on the lapel by James A. Baker 3d, the Treasury secretary, when the Republican outlined the president's program for Mr. Rostenkowski's committee.

Although they contend that Mr. Rostenkowski's abilities have long been underestimated by his colleagues, even some of the congressman's most ardent supporters expressed surprise at the image he projected on television.



Dan Rostenkowski

During the administration of President Jimmy Carter he opposed Mr. Carter's attempts to trim deductions for expense account meals, a favorite target of tax reformers. Although he has never faced a serious election challenge, Mr. Rostenkowski holds one of the largest electoral funds in Congress and has invested much of the money in tax-exempt, interest-bearing industrial bonds, even while speaking against similar tax dodges in committee.

"Everybody was shocked at how well he did considering the pressure he was under," said William Daley, the 36-year-old son of the late Chicago mayor. "He's never had a tough campaign so he never had to use media before."

Mr. Rostenkowski, whose father and grandfather were powerful Democratic politicians in Chicago, was a favorite of the elder Daley, who ran the famed party machine in Chicago with a strong hand for more than 30 years until his death in 1976. In addition to picking Mr. Rostenkowski for a congressional seat in 1958, Daley also installed him as party boss in the heavily Polish Northwest Side ward, where the congressman still lives and spends almost every weekend.

On the Ways and Means Committee, which until a few years ago dispensed committee assignments, Mr. Rostenkowski served as Mayor Daley's point man, ensuring that Chicago Democrats won powerful slots. Never considered a tax expert, Mr. Rostenkowski rose to the committee chairmanship in 1981 and promptly was embarrassed by President Reagan, who worked around him to pass a sweeping tax cut.

But analysts say the wheeling-and-dealing political instincts he learned in Chicago could be more of an asset to Mr. Rostenkowski in the tax-revision debate than knowing the ins and outs of the tax code. Despite his pledge to push tax simplification, Mr. Rostenkowski has not previously forged a reputation as a champion of reform.



President Reagan held up a pair of overalls presented to him before he gave a speech at the courthouse in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, during a trip to promote his tax revision program.

He said the Treasury had conducted a study of the taxes paid by people earning \$250,000 or more in 1983. The results showed, he said, that "people are justifiably outraged by stories of those with high incomes paying little or no income tax."

Fewer than half of those taxpayers, he said, paid as much as 20 percent of their income in taxes, and more than one in 10 paid taxes of less than 5 percent of their incomes.

The administration's proposal, he said, would restrict tax shelters and impose a minimum tax on those using various tax breaks. As a result, according to the Treasury secretary, the wealthy would no longer be able to avoid taxation.

Under the president's plan, he said, 79 percent of U.S. taxpayers would owe less than they owe now or the same. The remaining 21 percent, he continued, would have their taxes raised by an average of 17 percent. Most of those, he continued, "are not sympathetic cases because they are enjoying special current low tax benefits or concessions that are not used by the majority."

Several legislators pressed Mr. Baker to justify figures showing that taxpayers with incomes over \$200,000 would have an average tax reduction of 10 percent under the Reagan plan.

"The losers are the people in the middle class," complained Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat.

Mr. Baker responded that, on average, taxes would be reduced in every income class and that a tax cut for those of the wealthy class who were not using tax shelters was proper.

On questions of business taxation, Mr. Baker said, without providing documentation, that the president's plan would lead to a significant increase in capital formation.

Reagan Delaying Decision by 10 Days On Adhering to 1979 SALT-2 Treaty

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan notified Congress on Friday that he is delaying until June 10 a report on whether the administration intends to adhere to the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty to give it time to consult with NATO allies and further assess its military and diplomatic options.

President Reagan was required to send the report to Congress by June 1.

The notification of a postponement on the SALT-2 treaty was made in a letter to Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, by Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Mr. McFarlane said the report would deal with the administration's policy of not undercutting existing strategic arms agreements as long as the Soviet Union exercises equal restraint.

"Specifically, the report is to describe the implications of the U.S. Alaska sea trials for the no-undercut policy, assess potential Soviet responses to the U.S. no-undercut policy decisions, make recommendations regarding future U.S. policy, and review Soviet activities with respect to existing strategic arms agreements," Mr. McFarlane wrote.

The Alaska is a Trident submarine, whose missiles would exceed the limits called for in SALT-2. It will begin sea trials in the fall, Mr. Reagan must decide whether to stop complying with the agreement, or to retire a number of older missiles to keep within the limits of the accord.

Although the U.S. Senate never ratified the SALT-2 treaty negotiated during the Carter administration, both the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to comply with its terms.

Mr. McFarlane said that continued compliance with the missile limit is an issue of "complexity and importance" that has required "our most comprehensive analysis and careful consideration" over many months.

He said among the judgments the president must take into account is the pattern of Soviet non-compliance with existing nuclear arms treaties, the scale of the past and projected Soviet strategic buildup, the requirements for assuring effective U.S. deterrent forces in the face of the Soviet buildup and what strategic weapons the United States would need if it decided to no longer comply with SALT-2.

In addition, Mr. McFarlane said Mr. Reagan would have to consider the pace of the new round of nuclear arms negotiations under way in Geneva.

"As of this date, we are completing our assessment of the military and diplomatic implications and options," he said. "This issue will be discussed by the president and his key advisers at a formal National Security Council meeting at the beginning of next week."

At the same time, Secretary of State George P. Shultz will meet in Lisbon next week with the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Perle, have recommended that Mr. Reagan stop complying with SALT-2, charging that Moscow has violated some of its terms.

Compliance Foreseen
Reagan administration officials said Thursday they expected the president to continue honoring, for now, the broad provisions of SALT-2, but reluctantly and with qualifications. The New York Times reported.

Many officials said they believed that Mr. Reagan would modify the terms of adherence to avoid further dismantling of U.S. nuclear forces as required by the treaty, which placed limits on the number of each side's bombers and missiles.

The officials concluded that Mr. Reagan would not want to run the risks of outright renunciation, which they said would be a new battle with Congress on top of struggles over the budget, the tax system and Central America; a negative reaction in the United States and in Western Europe, and a decline in Soviet-U.S. relations.

However, the exact terms of compliance were still in doubt after a meeting Tuesday of arms control advisers at the White House. They were said to have reflected the divisions among the senior cabinet officials.

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Tony Boyle, 83, Convicted In Union Rival's Death, Dies

The Associated Press

WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania — Tony Boyle, 83, the former president of the United Mine Workers who was convicted of ordering the murder of a union rival, died in a hospital Friday.

Mr. Boyle, who had been in the coronary care unit, had been in ill health for most of the past decade. W.A. Boyle, who used the name Tony, was serving three consecutive life terms at the state prison at Dallas for the murders of Joseph A. Yablonski, Mr. Yablonski's wife, Margaret, and daughter, Charlotte. The Yablonskis were shot as they slept in their Clarksville home on Dec. 31, 1969.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Foul Show Went On

If the world needs a civilized Europe, and if Europe needs civilized sport, then the deaths of 38 fans in mayhem at the European soccer season's crowning match are a calamity of the first order. While the abomination in Brussels unfolded on television Wednesday night, millions watching in Europe and Africa must have shuddered in unison. The moment of dread has passed, but the collective memory of it can help one and all to try to set things right. First, two scandals have to be clearly admitted.

For more than a decade now, English and Scottish society and its authorities have colluded cynically in the toleration at home and the export abroad of drunken vandals posing as soccer fans. "Shame on nations that pose as civilized and yet send these brutal scoundrels out into the world," an Italian sportswriter exclaimed, as quoted on this page yesterday. Indeed, what is government for — whatever the party in office, and whatever the difficulties — if not for maintaining order and addressing the social causes of disorder? What is a society's leadership for, if not for assuring decent employment prospects to its young people? The United Kingdom is not alone in the dock.

The second scandal was that the big match was played. The official rationale was that it had to be played to forestall further violence. But those corpses left by the pre-

match thuggery were still warm when the winners — Juventus over Liverpool, 1-0 — pranced gleefully in front of their fans. And the 31 Italian dead were still being counted when other delirious fans danced in the streets at home in Turin.

At least the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich were interrupted for 24 hours of mourning after the slaying — by political terrorists, not by elements within the sporting community — of 17 persons, including 11 Israeli athletes. A Spaniard, watching the Brussels tragedy in horror, has now recalled the time when the weeklong fiesta in her native village was called off on only the second day because one villager had been killed in a bull run. But is homely decency compatible with big-money sport in 1985?

Soccer is not dead. Ask the youngsters who play it — or any of the 101,799 spectators who watched Brazil and France play a marvelous Olympic final in the Rose Bowl in Pasadena last Aug. 11. What seems to be dead, in the minds and hearts of so many public officials and sports authorities, is the sporting ethic. Whether the security of the good burghers of Brussels truly required that soccer gladiators and their Swiss referee go on with the show is debatable. That the show was shameful is not debatable. Soccer's commercial sponsors might take note.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Beyond Sabra and Chatila

Again Palestinians are dying in Sabra and Chatila. True, it is not September 1982, when Israel's Lebanese Phalangist allies, taking revenge for the killing of their chief, murdered hundreds of civilians whose PLO protectors had been removed from Beirut on the promise — by the United States and Israel, among others — that the civilians would be safe. This time Lebanese Shiite militiamen of Amal are seeking to prevent the slightest rebirth of the "state within a state" that the PLO set up in Lebanon in the 1970s. But again, although there is nothing like the earlier hue and cry, Palestinians are dying in Sabra and Chatila.

The Shiite community is the largest in Lebanon, one of the most socially aggrieved and the one with the most to lose from a PLO rebirth. Such a development would diminish the Shia community's national place, draw punishing Israeli reprisals, feed its fundamentalist wing and invite further Syrian intrusion. Amal is, in the Lebanese fashion, unforgivingly bloody-handed. Accounts of its shooting of PLO hospital patients are not softened by accounts of PLO shootings of Shiite patients. But the Shites are not without a political logic.

That leaves, of course, the Palestinians: It leaves them exposed in the Palestinian slums of West Beirut and no less vulnerable in southern Lebanon. It is quite possible that the PLO itself, either the Yasser Arafat mainstream associated with Jordan or the Abu Musa group manipulated by Syria, provoked this latest upheaval. But that does not alter the basic fact that the Palestinian people are still rattling around the Middle East, miserable themselves and making life miserable for others.

Enter King Hussein. Eventually Syria will

have to be brought back into Arab-Israeli diplomacy, but its current minority Alawite regime is more immediately concerned with its own survival. The Jordanians are the necessary and only available expedients on the Arab side. King Hussein has been in Washington, playing an uncharacteristically bold and helpful role.

He now claims PLO backing for the idea of taking a joint Jordanian-PLO delegation, under the "umbrella" of an international conference including the Russians, into direct peace talks with Israel. These talks would be based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which embody the broad concepts of a settlement, and would be aimed at the Arab side at creating a Palestinian West Bank-Gaza state in confederation with Jordan.

Much diplomatic work remains to be done, not least by the United States, to put King Hussein's proposal on a firm footing and to match it up with Israeli proposals. In particular, the PLO must come forward to state explicitly its own policy. Presumably few people need to be reminded of the times when positive-sounding arrangements between King Hussein and the PLO have crumbled.

But some of the elements stated by the king — acceptance of resolutions 242 and 338, and direct talks — are, if validated, of tremendous potential value to Israel. Other elements — a seat at a table, a state in confederation with Jordan — are of no smaller potential value to the Palestinians, whose alternative is, after all, Sabra and Chatila. The promise now visible is merely a glow on the far horizon and it remains to be made real, but for that prospect the man responsible is King Hussein.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reporting Isn't Optional

No reporters went along when U.S. troops invaded Grenada in October 1983. They were barred by military commanders. When Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger was queried two days later, he gave an answer to alarm anyone brought up believing in civilian control of the military. He said he "wouldn't ever dream of overriding a commander's decision."

Now Mr. Weinberger and the administration have in effect been asked the question again by a panel of former civilian and military officials, scholars and journalists convened by the Twentieth Century Fund. "We started with the premise that U.S. information policy in a war zone is a civilian concern, not simply a military operational one," the panel

says in a welcome new report. "Prior to 1983, U.S. presidents understood that they bore this responsibility; they did not relinquish it to military commanders... Civilian authority did not defer, as it did in Grenada, to the commander in the field."

The failure in Grenada was needless, the panel concludes. No valid security reason existed for keeping reporters out. And the failure created a harmful precedent. Reporting from war zones "is not a luxury but a necessity." Despite the limits imposed by the fog of war, battlefield reporting creates a vital link to the home front. The first priority remains for civilian commanders to penetrate the fog of peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After the Disaster in Brussels

A disaster like this bears directly on the standing of [Britain] in Europe, on its relations with friends and neighbors and on the work many do with them on our behalf. It cannot be temporized by the usual mishmash of charge and countercharge. The plain truth is that for a

minority here international football represents an opening for copious drinking followed by mindless and damaging violence. One issue only arises now: international obligations. The most appropriate step [that British] ministers could take is to request a two-year ban on our participation in European football.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 1 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Union of South Africa Is Born
JOHANNESBURG — The Union of South Africa has been ushered in everywhere quietly, the people seeming somewhat indifferent to this epoch-making event in their history. This is probably due to the fact that King Edward's death has given a check to the festivities which would otherwise have accompanied the opening ceremony, and especially to innate racial shyness, exaggerated as regards the British by the disappointment that a coalition Government has not been formed. Most of the newspapers which originally were pro-Union are not enthusiastic that the [Louis] Botha Cabinet is completed on a non-coalition basis. A feature of the thanksgiving services is the proportion of them conducted on bilingual lines.

1935: Roosevelt Criticizes Justices
WASHINGTON — President Franklin D. Roosevelt bitterly criticized [on May 31] the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the National Industrial Recovery Act as threatening to wreck the entire recovery program, and indicated that as one solution to the problem it had created he might summon a constitutional convention for the purpose of rewriting the entire constitution in the light of twentieth century conditions. "The decision of the Supreme Court against the NRA," the President declared, "has deprived the national government of control over national, social and economic conditions and relegated the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution back to the era of horse-drawn vehicles."

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The old law, 'An eye for an eye,' leaves everybody blind. — Martin Luther King Jr.

What Reagan and Gorbachev Should Say

By John Marks and David Landau

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have agreed to hold a summit meeting but cannot seem to set a date for it. Each has said he wants better relations with the other, but tension remains high. Consider the possibility that they might break the deadlock by issuing a statement along the following lines:

We recognize that our two nations possess awesome power and that we hold in our hands not just our own fates but the lives of everyone on the planet as well. We share a single paramount concern, which is that our two nations must never go to war against each other. We must ensure that no crisis anywhere, nor the use of a nuclear weapon by a third power, nor an accident or misunderstanding, will lead to the outbreak of war between us.

We affirm that we share other common interests. We both wish to keep nuclear weapons out of the hands of third parties. We want to spare our economies from unnecessary military buildup. We have a joint interest in solving such global problems as hunger, poverty and environmental threats. We recognize that relations between our countries have been marked by grave mistrust and by the threat of war. Our political systems differ greatly. Our two countries oppose each other in many ways and in many places. We recognize that intense competition and mistrust will be present in our relations for years to come. Even so, we pledge that we are committed to avoiding war and to pursuing cooperation in areas where we share goals.

We resolve, therefore, that henceforth our common interests will take precedence over our disagreements; and that we will not allow the rivalry between us to threaten global destruction.

This statement is naive, perhaps. Yet it almost certainly reflects what most people in both America and the Soviet Union would like to see happen. Such a joint declaration does not ask either nation to weaken its defense, to condone the other's actions or to give ground. It simply asserts that preventing war must be the predominant motive in American and Soviet policy.

There is a precedent for such a sweeping turnaround: the 1972 breakthrough in U.S.-Chinese relations. A Republican president, Richard Nixon, and the leaders of a major Communist power overturned a quarter of a century of enmity. True, America's rivalry with the Soviets is strategically much more critical than the rivalry with China ever was. But bad feelings between Americans and Chinese had been as entrenched, as violent and even at times as dangerous as those between Americans and Soviets have ever been.

The instrument of Chinese-U.S. rapprochement was the Shanghai communiqué of 1972. A true "umbrella" agreement, it said in essence that policy disagreements would not be allowed to prevent good relations, and it enabled the United States and China to defuse their conflict over Taiwan — an ulcerous problem that had almost led to war.

Neither the United States nor China had to renounce fundamental beliefs or endanger its security. The Shanghai communiqué is an excellent model for the kind of joint agreement on which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might agree.

An "umbrella" statement by U.S. and Soviet

leaders could give new life to the already moribund arms talks; it could prevent the escalation of regional conflicts (which, admittedly, not resolving those conflicts, it could limit the spread of nuclear arms); it could lead to joint action on global problems; at no cost to strategic deterrence it would reaffirm diplomacy as the principal medium of superpower relations. In short, it could change the very framework of U.S.-Soviet relations.

How could this be enforced? Nothing between the Americans and the Soviets can be enforced today. Superpower relations take place in a barren landscape where no guarantees exist. Some Americans say, "You can't trust the Russians," and similar sentiments are echoed about America in the Soviet Union.

Trust is not the issue. The only sure bet between the superpowers are those that are based on common interest. Such cooperative possibilities must be sought, carefully discussed and actively enhanced. If these common interests are not developed, relations will almost certainly remain close to the nuclear flash point. But if they are developed, a new relationship may evolve, as happened with the United States and China.

The way to begin the process is for Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev to state their commitment to a new framework of relations, and then have their subordinates work out the details.

Mr. Marks is the director of Search for Common Ground, an organization that develops innovative approaches to international issues. Mr. Landau is the author of "Kissinger: The Uses of Power." They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Tax Reform: Democrats Score in the First Round

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — To the surprise of almost everyone, including themselves, congressional Democrats have come close to stealing President Reagan's thunder in the first-round sparring for political advantage on the tax reform issue. But when the last round arrives, it is still a good bet that Mr. Reagan will have his hand raised in victory — unless his own partisans in Congress throw the fight.

The Democrats gained the advantage when Mr. Reagan delivered less of a populist thunderbolt pitch for his tax Tuesday than the White House had advertised, and when the Illinois Democrat who chairs the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, filled the vacant screen with the kind of straight-from-the-shoulder talk that the people have not heard from Democrats in a long time.

Instead of Mr. Reagan sounding like FDR, as this reporter had mistakenly predicted, Mr. Rostenkowski came on like the Harry Truman of the 1948 campaign.

Mr. Reagan had the high-blown rhetoric, which was effective in his own way. But the lines that reached

the gut were uttered by the man from Chicago most people were seeing for the first time. "Why should a bank teller pay a higher rate of taxes than the bank she works for?" Mr. Rostenkowski asked. "Why should a gas station attendant pay a greater share than the oil company?"

Republicans from Representative Jack Kemp to retired Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker described Mr. Rostenkowski's speech in glowing terms, and Democrats quickly picked up their cues from him. By midweek all of them were portraying themselves as the protectors of the middle-class wage earners in the coming congressional battle.

Mr. Reagan gained points by putting his stamp on the issue, and he has a chance for a larger win if his teammates help him. The immediate advantage was admitted by the Democratic National Committee chairman, Paul G. Kirk Jr.: "Tax reform allows Reagan to change the subject, to get off the defensive." An official at the Republican National Committee agreed that "compared to MX missiles, aid to the

contras" or budget deficits, I'd sure rather have the president out talking about this issue."

Looking ahead, many Republicans also see the Rostenkowski strategy as improving the chances for early passage of a tax reform package. By declaring that they would improve, not oppose, Mr. Reagan's proposal, the Democrats have put themselves under obligation not to sidetrack the measure in the Democratic-controlled House.

Republicans may be overestimating Representative Rostenkowski's cooperativeness and underestimating his guile. A congressional ally predicted that the Chicagoan will search during committee hearings for "specific examples of unfairness" in the Reagan plan. If they are found, they will be used to undermine the credibility of the Reagan approach "just the same way we've used the overpriced toilet seats and wrenches" to turn opinion against the president's defense proposal.

But Mr. Rostenkowski clearly does not want to see tax reform die in the House. And "when it passes,"

The Washington Post.

The Man Who Runs State Is Supposed to Be Shultz

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — In a manner reminiscent of the spirit of McCarthyism, a small band of arch-conservatives in the United States Senate is waging a dirty little war. This time it is against the career people in the U.S. Foreign Service and the man who is supposed to be in charge, Secretary of State George Shultz.

I say "supposed to be" because that is what the war is all about. On the face of it, it turns on particular presidential nominations, most conspicuously that of Roxanne Ridgway. She is a respected careerist, and Mr. Shultz wants her as his assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Her credentials are impeccable. But the conservative challenge has nothing to do with professionalism. It has to do with ideology, and with who should be making these personnel decisions on behalf of the president.

Mr. Shultz has this presumptuous notion, as the right-wing Senate ideologues see it, that he ought to be able, subject to senatorial "advice and consent," to surround himself with trusted, tested, top-level advisers of his own choosing. He also thinks he has the right, subject to the same constitutional restraints, to select the career officers he thinks will ally and faithfully act in the interest of Ronald Reagan's policies as ambassadors.

That is not only his sense of how it ought to work, it is also his sense of how the president thinks it ought to work. Not so Jesse Helms, the naysaying North Carolina Republican whose positive thinking is reserved for promoting the tobacco industry.

Having made a shambles of former Secretary of State Al Haig's efforts to staff the foreign policy apparatus at the start of the first Reagan term, Senator Helms and more than a dozen cohorts are doing their obstruct-

tionist best to make life as miserable for the man Ronald Reagan has entrusted with the role of principal foreign policy-maker in the second Reagan administration.

Mr. Helms and five hard-right colleagues recently wrote Mr. Shultz a letter demanding that the secretary consult with them before he even makes his selections. That way, they could hope to knock off the nominations of all but the truest conservative believers by threats of filibusters or other harassments, without ever getting to an open confirmation process and a vote by the full Senate. Mr. Shultz politely replied that the constitutional provision for "advice and consent" was consultation enough.

So now we have the familiar techniques and tactics — the blacklisting of professionals; guilt by association (not with Communists, mind you; association with Democrats is enough); loyalty tests graded by devotion to pure Reaganism (simple patriotism or even affiliation to the Republican Party doesn't do it).

The breakage is familiar, as well: damage to distinguished careers, for example, or to morale in the professional diplomatic corps. The politicians and the political appointees come and go but the Foreign Service's expertise and its contribution to continuity and to institutional memory are indispensable.

Finally, there is the damage to the orderly workings of the foreign policy machinery. Even when Mr. Helms loses, as he usually does in the end, the disruption and delay are a distraction from serious business.

Mr. Helms and his unhappy band have marked down a half a dozen recent Shultz nominees as insuffi-

ciently antediluvian to fit the Helms world view. But the Ridgway case is as good an example as any of how this political terrorism works. Mostly it takes the form of downright ingenious assaults on the qualifications and integrity of individual nominees, by word of mouth and by friendly media mouthpieces.

The whispering campaign would have it that Roxanne Ridgway is unqualified to handle European affairs by reason of having no arms control background, a requirement never before imposed on the job. It was not required of the incumbent chief arms control negotiator, Max Kampelman.

She has no experience with the Soviets, it is said, as if her latest tour as ambassador to East Germany, a previous ambassadorship in Finland and work on NATO affairs had given no insights on the "evil empire." But did not her career fetch her up for a few months in the job of counselor at the State Department while (hang on!) Jimmy Carter was president? Indeed it did. That may be the real right-wing knock against her.

Finally, Helms and Co. are even circulating the nonsense that Mr. Shultz is "purging" the ranks of the political appointees by putting a 2½-year limit on their tours, by way of favoring the professionals. Actually,

The Washington Post Writers Group.

The Washington Post.

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Bulgaria Watches Its Image

By Flora Lewis

SOFIA — Bulgaria has been getting a bad press, what with the Roman trial charging involvement in the attempted assassination of the pope, the forcible assimilation of the large Turkish minority, and murky accounts of drugs and arms trafficking. It has made officials edgy, all the more so because of an intense nationalistic campaign in recent years that is still gaining momentum.

In fact, making the country's ethnic Turks change their names to typical Bulgarian ones has been officially presented as a "historical and revolutionary act" to prove that Bulgaria is a "one nationality state."

There are an estimated one million people of Turkish origin among the nine million Bulgarians. Several hundred have reportedly died in clashes provoked by the compulsory name change, although it is impossible to obtain reliable figures. The official stand is that "there are no Turks in Bulgaria," and that the people involved are descendants of "pure" Bulgarians who had been converted under Ottoman rule. They are now being "liberated" and invited to share "Bulgarian national consciousness."

This is in the old Balkan and East European tradition of trying to suppress minorities. It goes back for centuries as wave after wave of people imposed themselves on others. It is quite different from traditional Communist policy, which pledged to respect minorities. In the original Communist lexicon, "proletarian internationalism" was to overcome "bourgeois nationalism," but that ambition has faded. Now, prerévolutionary history is revived and rehabilitated all through Eastern Europe. Regimes still trumpet "pride in socialist achievement," but they do not rely on it in seeking legitimacy and allegiance. They stress the nation.

Long-term thinkers in Moscow have to be bothered. It is not a direct challenge, but a way of saying Russians are not necessarily social and others want to speak for themselves.

Bulgaria has long been much closer to Russia than any of the Soviet's other allies. Turkey is the historical enemy here. Sofia is one of the few Communist-ruled cities that still has a monument to a czar. Alexander II is memorialized in the square facing the old Parliament for Russia's role in helping to free Bulgaria from 500 years of Turkish suzerainty.

The improving economy is inextricably tied to the Russians. No country follows the Moscow line more precisely or willingly. The Kremlin is still the protector. And yet, the most important idea here is Bulgaria for Bulgarians, glory to their own state.

Foreigners say Bulgarians have an inferiority complex, and local jokes reflect this. But Bulgarians like to point out that their first state was formed 13 centuries ago, well before there was a Russia. The anniversary was lavishly celebrated in 1981, with many reminders that Saint Cyril and Methodius brought Christianity and the alphabet to Russia from here.

With all of this, there is great emphasis on how much Bulgaria belongs to Europe. It was cut off during the Turkish period and emerged a stagnant backward, but things have been changing. In recent years — some say pointedly since the rise of Solidarity in Poland — living standards have improved significantly and are now better than in the Soviet Union.

First Secretary Todor Zhivkov has proclaimed his ambition of making the country the "Japan of the Balkans," an enormous extravagance no doubt. Still, there is an industrial base now and a passion for modernity. From a totally peasant country, Bulgaria is down to some 20 percent of its labor force in agriculture and is making computers.

To be sure, the Russians have contributed to this spirit with aid and what amounts to subsidized trade. But Moscow is apparently tightening up now, and the past disastrous winter revealed critical fragility in this economy. So the prospects may be dimming. There is a labor shortage.

Ethnic Turks, mostly rural, have a much higher birthrate than the rest. The national dream needs them; emigration is ruled out. It is strangely blind, after their own experience of subaltern cultural survival, that the Bulgarians imagine they can change mentalities by changing names.

It does show, though, how far Stalin's idea of a monolithic Soviet bloc has broken down, even in staunchly reliable Bulgaria. Dirty tricks are dirty tricks. They happen. But the regime is especially upset at being accused of sponsoring them on Moscow's behalf. Most of all now, Bulgaria is concerned with its image.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Citizenship Lottery

Regarding "Citizen Murdoch: To Pledge Allegiance" (May 17):

William Safire writes that Switzerland claims anyone born there "to be a citizen forever." When our daughter was born in Switzerland in 1971, we were told she had no citizenship rights because her mother was Danish and her father American. According to the British Embassy in Washington, our son, born in London in 1968 of the same parents, is considered to be a British subject.

MICHAEL R. CODEL
Arlington, Virginia.

Talking Sex to the Pope

Regarding "Since When Is Lust a New Problem?" (May 24):

Edwin M. Yoder Jr. asks why Dutch youth do not simply "ignore" the pope's views on sex, since Rome does not "coercively" prevent them from having it. He should instead have commended the young people

who took the opportunity at Amsterdam for dialogue with the pope.

Lust, if it must be regarded as a problem, is indeed not a new one. Education policies refusing to confront issues surrounding sexual exploration are equally as old. The Church's insistence upon maintaining birth control as taboo will continue to yield unwanted pregnancies. Mr. Yoder writes that Dutch youth who think the Church does not understand contemporary problems are "misinformed." But the Church never informed them in the first place.

LIZ COOK
Amsterdam.

The Renault Team Biked

An agency report on cyclist Laurent Fignon (May 16) states that Fignon won the Tour de France last year "as his Renault dominated from the outset." Fantastic. But what happened to his bike? In the back seat with a flat tire?

HEBER CLEWETT
Torrance, Calif.

Barre Plans to Seek French Presidency

PARIS — Former Prime Minister Raymond Barre has ended months of speculation by announcing Friday that he intends to run for president in 1988, but without allying himself to any of France's main political parties.

Mr. Barre, who was prime minister for the last five years of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's presidency, is the first major political figure to announce his intention to run in 1988, when President François Mitterrand's term ends.

He consistently has been heading opinion polls as the most popular opposition figure, ahead of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his other former prime minister, Jacques Chirac. Mr. Chirac is now mayor of Paris.

None of the country's other leading politicians, including Mr. Mitterrand, a Socialist, has formally announced an intention to run for the seven-year presidential term.

Mr. Barre chose an interview in Friday's issue of the conservative weekly magazine *L'Express* to launch his candidacy, although he said that his bid depended on the will of the majority — a reference to the increasing importance in French politics of opinion polls.

"If at the appropriate time I have the feeling that I can benefit from the deep confidence of a large part of the French people, who would be ready to support me in that difficult task," Mr. Barre said, "then I would be a candidate, but separate from any party."

"But I would not be a candidate," he added, "if I did not think those conditions had been fulfilled. That is to say, I would not be taking

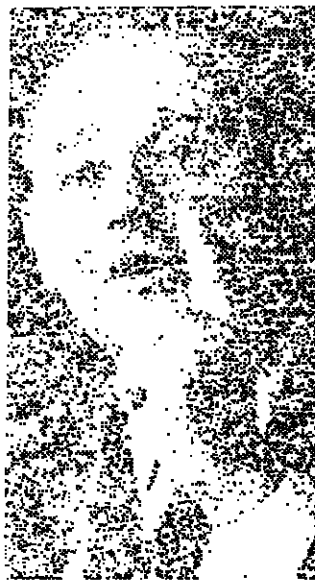
part just for the pleasure of being a candidate."

Mr. Barre said that any power base that he might build up would be as a result of confidence placed in him and his policies by the French people, but commentators said he evidently was hoping to attract support from disaffected members of the center-right Union for French Democracy party.

Under the French Constitution, the president holds office for seven years, with wide-ranging powers, while Parliament is elected every five years.

Parliamentary elections are due in 1986, and both Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing have indicated that they would not rule out serving in a rightist government under a Socialist president, a practice known in French politics as "cohabitation."

But Mr. Barre said he was firmly against any form of cohabitation, adding: "Cohabitation would



Raymond Barre

mean two lost years for France. How would it be possible to act effectively in a difficult national or international situation, if the government is limited in its actions by the presence of a president of the opposition tendency?"

U.S. Prosecutor Accused in Drug Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A prosecutor in the office of the U.S. attorney in Manhattan has been arrested and charged with stealing up to \$500,000 of heroin and cocaine from a safe used by the office's narcotics unit.

The suspect, Daniel N. Perlmutter, 29, an assistant U.S. attorney, was also charged Thursday with possession and intent to distribute the drugs — 8.7 ounces (about 250 grams) of heroin and 29 ounces of

cocaine. The same charges were made against Stacy L. Honeycutt, 22, a woman with whom Mr. Perlmutter shared an apartment.

The U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, Rudolph W. Giuliani, said it was the first time that serious criminal charges had been brought against a working prosecutor in the office. The arrest of Mr. Perlmutter, one of 131 assistants, has had "a devastating impact on the morale and sensitivity of this office," Mr. Giuliani said.

People's Daily Plans An Overseas Edition

By John F. Burns

New York Times Service

BEIJING — People's Daily, the principal newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, has announced that it will publish an "overseas edition" in New York, San Francisco, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong beginning July 1.

It will not be exactly the same newspaper. At a ceremony here Thursday, officials of the paper seemed to acknowledge that the fare that the People's Daily serves its millions of domestic readers may be a little on the dull side.

Li Zhuang, the editor in chief, said the overseas version will drop half of the material published in the domestic edition and substitute articles that are considered more likely to interest readers abroad.

He was vague as to what would be eliminated, but an assistant said privately that it was safe to assume that there would be few of the lengthy polemical tracts that are a standard feature of the party paper at home.

Mr. Li was clear about one thing, however, and that was that the new edition will strive to be livelier than the domestic version, whose articles were once described by Mao, no stranger to polemics himself, as "long and smelly," like the wrappings used to bind women's feet in prerevolutionary China.

Mr. Li even suggested that Western correspondents in Beijing should contribute articles to the new edition to brighten it up.

For many years, Chinese-language readers in dozens of cities throughout the world have had a choice among batteries of feisty Chinese-language newspapers, but

many of them have adopted a pro-Taiwan line.

Newspapers favoring the Communist viewpoint also exist, but they rarely achieve the same spicy mix that attracts readers to their competitors.

Since 1981, People's Daily has weighed into the contest directly by using photo-offset techniques to publish facsimile editions on the presses of a Chinese newspaper in San Francisco, Shi Dai Bao. The circulation of that edition, mainly in New York and San Francisco, is reportedly 11,000 copies daily.

Mr. Li said that the new edition would seek to lay before its readers an "authoritative, accurate and overall" account of China and its policies, of a kind not hitherto available to foreign readers.

He emphasized the importance of getting China's message across effectively to "compatriots" in Hong Kong and Macao. Although there are a number of pro-Beijing publications in Hong Kong, they are outnumbered by pro-Taiwan newspapers and journals.

Eventually, the paper intends to transmit pages for the new edition by satellite to printing plants in New York, San Francisco, Hong Kong, Paris and Tokyo, so that overseas readers can get articles and news at the same time as domestic readers.

Until satellite transmission is available, the edition will be prepared from photographic plates sent by air express from Beijing to foreign printing plants.

Officials said the initial press run worldwide is likely to be about 20,000, about the current overseas circulation of the domestic edition.

Thousands of supporters of Andreas Papandreu's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement rallied at Constitution Square in Athens Friday in advance of Sunday's elections.

Greeks Vote Sunday in Close Contest; Focus Is Socialism or Freer Economy

Reuters

ATHENS — The people of Greece will vote Sunday in general elections that are expected to be a close race between the ruling Socialists and the opposition conservatives, with neither certain of winning an effective majority in parliament.

The underlying issues are whether Greece will have another four years of the socialism of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, or return to a liberal, free-market economy advocated by the New Democracy Party of Constantine Mitsotakis.

Should the Socialists win, analysts expect that Greece's strained relations with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will worsen. Also, they say that the position of Athens on farm prices will continue to cause friction.

The campaigns of Prime Minister Papandreu's Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement and the conservatives have been aimed at the 10 percent of undecided voters.

For the first time, the Moscow-line Greek Communist Party could become an important power broker if either Mr. Papandreu's movement or the New Democracy Party fails to get enough votes to form a workable government.

The Communist Party has repeatedly hinted that it would like to take part in the Socialist-controlled

administration. So far, the overtures have been firmly rebuffed by the Papandreu forces.

The elections, called four months before the expiration of Mr. Papandreu's four-year term, are the consequence of a political dispute over the March 10 resignation of Constantine Caramanlis as president.

The opposition politicians complained of what they termed dubious parliamentary procedures to elect Mr. Caramanlis's successor, Christos Sartzetakis.

Greece's presidents are elected by parliament for five-year terms. There are no constitutional procedures for removing or impeaching a president in office, so political commentators predict more turmoil for Greece in the event of a conservative victory.

The campaign has been fought largely over economic issues, with Prime Minister Papandreu promising to curb inflation and unemployment. Mr. Mitsotakis pledges to cut taxes. He has also said that if he becomes prime minister he will initiate talks with neighboring Turkey, involved in a dispute with Greece over the issue of Cyprus and territorial and air rights in the Aegean.

The challenger has also promised that he will improve Greece's relations with the United States. He is a favor of allowing the United States to retain four military bases

on Greek territory, which, he said, "serve Greek defense interests."

Mr. Papandreu wants the U.S. bases shut in 1988, when a pact expires.

New Democracy is also in favor of better relations between Greece and its European Community partners. Mr. Mitsotakis has said that if he is elected, he will align Greek business laws with those of the European Community. This is important to business interest.

Papal Plot Trial Queries Turk on Bulgaria Trip

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — In the summer of 1980, Omer Bagci drove to Bulgaria with three friends from Switzerland in two cars on what he later told Italian investigators was a holiday trip to his native Turkey.

But Mr. Bagci, 39, insisted under cross-examination at his trial here Thursday that he spent only several hours in the country.

"I was on my way to a vacation," he said, "in Bulgaria and Sofia I stopped to see no one."

Mr. Bagci is one of eight defendants — five Turks and three Bulgarians — being tried for what the prosecution says was their role in a purported 1981 conspiracy to assassinate Pope John Paul II.

A prosecutor, Antonio Marini, questioned Mr. Bagci insistently Thursday, concentrating for the first time since the trial began Monday on possible links to the Bulgarian secret service.

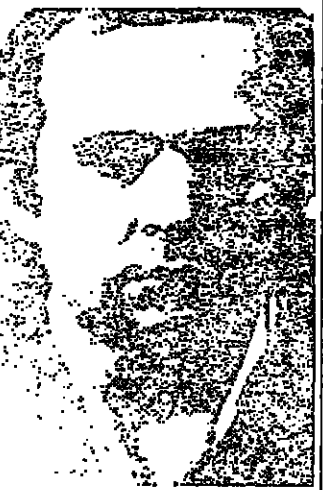
Mr. Marini pointed to three stamps in Mr. Bagci's passport, including one dated Aug. 30, 1980, from Kalotina, a Bulgarian town near the Yugoslav border, and another from a Turkish border crossing point dated Sept. 1, 1980, apparently showing that he stayed in Bulgaria in the three-day period.

The trip to Bulgaria is important to the prosecution, because it was at that time that Mehmet Ali Agca, the pope's convicted assailant, says that he was in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia, to pick up a forged passport from Bekir Celenk, a purported Turkish racketeer with links to the Bulgarian state security service.

Mr. Agca later used the passport to enter Italy to carry out the attack on the pope.

Mr. Celenk, 51, who is one of four defendants being tried in Sofia, is under house arrest in Sofia, but Bulgarian officials have refused to extradite him to Italy.

Mr. Bagci said he was traveling to Turkey with three Turkish friends, all migrant workers in Switzerland. He said one traveling companion was Eyup Erdem, a



Omer Bagci

friend he identified in testimony on Wednesday as a Turk living in Olten, Switzerland, who took part in the conspiracy to shoot the pope.

Mr. Bagci said Mr. Erdem was the man who introduced him to Mr. Agca in Switzerland in January, 1981, four months before the pope was wounded.

The prosecution contends that two former diplomats at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome and an employee of the Bulgarian state airline conspired with the Turks in the assassination plot.

Mr. Marini questioned Mr. Bagci about details of a meeting in Milan in May 1981, when Mr. Bagci says he turned over a pistol to Mr. Agca.

Speaking in Turkish through an interpreter, Mr. Bagci described how he parked his car in Milan, leaving the Browning 9mm pistol in it, and took a taxi to meet Mr. Agca. After dining in a restaurant near Milan's Termini train station, they returned to the car and Mr. Agca took the pistol, placing it in a black leather attache case, he said.

Four days later, Mr. Agca used the gun to shoot the pope and two American women in St. Peter's Square.



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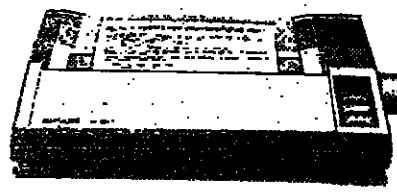
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ARTS / LEISURE

Gérard Sculptures Deal With Coherence of Life

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Michel Gérard's recent work includes a striking group of sculptures of raw, hammered steel and 14 large charcoal, pastel and ink drawings.

The sculpture is composed of five monumental pieces, four of them more than 6 feet (2 meters) high, which have affinities with prehistoric standing stones. They are all coarsely hammered, with a handsome texture, and all bear the imprint of their middle a perfect circle. But what makes them a surprising statement is the progression that one cannot help reading into them from left to right. The figures to the left are closest to the prehistoric model, those to the right have taken the shape of a walking figure, all of them face (or seem to converge upon) a fifth, much smaller, piece, marked with the same enigmatic circle.

The group suggests that Gérard has given his art a goal that is no longer "art about art" nor, most certainly, the flip irony of the currently fashionable styles. Gérard is concerned with the coherence and significance of life, though he does not venture outside the specific idiom of art. His drawings, in which the charcoal is applied to paper in a myriad of short jabs, call to mind the way iron filings are arranged into a pattern by a magnetic field. There are some rich and strong implications in this work.

"Michel Gérard," Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 51 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 22.

the Latin American world that are the substance of Gamarra's narrative. The tales Gamarra tells have a common ground with those of Gabriel García Márquez, and the paintings in the current show are all very large, which gives them a suitably epic scope.

The scene is mostly the virgin forest, in which various human figures (Indians, a priest, a soldier or policeman, etc.) appear. Before them, behind them, under water or up in the trees, a mythic anaconda, always slightly clonish with his broad red-and-white stripes and his black-rimmed eyes, can be seen ob-

serving them, or slipping away, or being hunted and, in one painting at least, caught by them. The forest is often a setting for mysterious apparitions — the snake is one of them, but there are also glowing forms, idiosyncratically luminous birds and human figures.

One of the larger paintings depicts a sweeping landscape dominated by thunderclouds from which lightning is falling. The scene is a beach off which the three ships of Christopher Columbus are shown lying at anchor. Columbus and his men appear in the distance, riding inland on white horses, while

in the foreground St. Christopher (treated very explicitly in the idiom of the ex-voto) is shown walking up onto the beach, carrying the Christ child on his shoulder. The child points to the sky and clutches a skull on his lap. It would be a mistake to take a painting of this sort as a moralistic statement: it is a numinous dream about a mythic spirit world.

The paintings are a delight for the eye, and their narrative content is original and poetic, a vision of true scope and depth that is devoid of irony and humor. Gamarra used to paint subjects in which political references appeared — the evil American with his helicopter and armored cars was a stock figure for a while, and the treatment was not devoid of humor even then. But in time his perception has grown deeper and the easy Manichaeism has been replaced by more profound and interesting symbols.

"José Gamarra," Galerie Albert Loeb, 12 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to July 6.

Henri Michaux died last year at the age of 85. He was one of the outstanding figures of art and literature in France, a singular and authentic poet who invented tribes and animals of the imagination and wrote with equal originality and evocative power about journeys to the Far East, journeys to the inner recesses of the mind and journeys into the world of mesmeric and other drugs (which he took under medical supervision). Michaux was a solitary figure as a man and as a writer, a person of extreme sensitivity, difficultly courteous and cultured. And ever since before World War II, when he had his first exhibition, his unclassifiable production as an artist has been equal in quantity and quality to that of his literary output — and equally admired. The exhibition at Le Point Cardinal is devoted to paintings done in the year preceding his death, and shows that this remarkable artist continued working with inventiveness and persuasive force until the very end of his life.

"Henri Michaux," Le Point Cardinal, 12 Rue de l'Ecluse, Paris 6, to July 31.

Peter Hall's 'Carmen' Shines at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England — The first new production of this year's Glyndebourne Festival Opera is Sir Peter Hall's of Bizet's "Carmen," with Maria Ewing (Lady Hall) in the title role.

This is Glyndebourne's first venture with "Carmen," and after its premiere a majority if not a unanimous verdict would seem to have been: "And high time!" Originally composed as an opera comique, with spoken dialogue, given here in its original form, "Carmen" is essentially intimate musical theater rather than grand opera, and in this intimate setting one can welcome and savor countless orchestral and vocal delicacies often lost in a large opera house.

Hall's production takes this into account, seeing to it that the audience is privy to every nuance in the unfolding of the drama. It is a solidly traditional production, enriched by Hall's long-time collaborator John Bury.

But if the production is traditional, even conventional, the characterization of its central figure is not. Ewing's Carmen is no hip-swinging vamp or sex kitten. She is a self-contained, independent, wilful, moody woman, ambivalent, something of a loner.

In her singing, if not in her playing of the role, she recalls, whether wittingly or not, the art of this century's greatest Carmen, the Spanish Conchita Supervia, who, as we know from her records and from the testimony of those who remember her in the theater, she died in 1936 — did most of her acting with her voice.

Ewing moves very little, projecting mood and character through posture, attitude and facial expression, but her voice, rarely, and then most effectively, allowed to ring out, is extraordinarily rich in variety of color and shade. Again like Supervia, she takes liberties with the musical text to make her vocal points. She has come in for some criticism on that account, but will have none from this corner.

This is her first Carmen, and at the moment the characterization seems from time to time a little self-conscious, a little studied, occasionally obtrusively staged. But that should be ironed out as she works her way into the role. Hers is an original, intelligent, thoroughly

thought-out Carmen, and already a notable accomplishment.

She gets strong support from her fellow American Barry McCreary as Don José, rather too American in appearance in the first two acts, but with appropriate make-up—splendid thereafter. David Holloway is a too-American Escamillo and Marie McLaughlin a vocally secure if rather too-British Micaela.

But after Ewing's Carmen, the glory of this performance is in the pit, with the London Philharmonic under Bernard Haitink honoring every treasurable detail of Bizet's enchanting score.

The festival opened with a revival of John Cox's 1983 production of Rossini's "La Cenerentola." An almost entirely new cast is headed by Carolyn Watkinson, a pretty and vocally fluent, if sometimes explosive, Cinderella. But the honors of the evening go to the veteran Sesto Bruscantini as Don Magnifico and his fellow Italian Alessandro Corbelli as Dandini.

Further performances of "Carmen" June 1, 5, 8, 13, 15, 21, 26, 29 and July 2, of "La Cenerentola" June 2, 4, 7, 9, 11, 16, 23 and 28.

This year's festival also includes new productions of Benjamin Britten's "Albert Herring" and a double-bill of Oliver Knussen's "Elegy for Billy Rose" and "Where the Wild Things Are" and revivals of Richard Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos" and Mozart's "Idomeneo."

Henry Pleasants has written about music and opera for many years and is the author of several books on these subjects.

India's Disco Bear Set For Paris Performance

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Mumba, India's popular dancing bear, is on his way to Paris.

Dozens of people gathered at a hotel in New Delhi on Thursday to bid Mumba bon voyage as he shook to French rock 'n' roll and rolled around on the lawn. Mumba is scheduled to perform in Paris at the Festival of India, to be inaugurated by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Paris on June 7. Mumba's trainer said the bear would be flown to Paris in a wooden cage and while on the road, will get a daily allowance of \$100.

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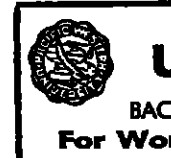
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ARTS / LEISURE



Sculpture fragments from the Sorian Apollo arranged as they appeared in the frieze.

Fragments in Rome Show Glory of a Greek Frieze

By Edith Schloss

ROME—Michaelangelo is supposed to have said that if you took a good piece of sculpture up a mountain and threw it down, it would arrive at the bottom minus a limb or two, maybe full of cracks, but still a beautiful piece of sculpture.

This dictum is wonderfully confirmed at the Capitoline Museums, by what is left of the sculptures from the temple of the Sorian Apollo, a great frieze of figures ignobly mauled by the vicissitudes of history and natural disaster.

The group of human and animal bodies with their drapes and weapons was made in 500 B. C. of Paros marble for an Apollo temple, probably in Eretria, a town in Euboea under the dominion of Athens.

Once forming a fluent clean entity, now in broken parts that have been assembled with painstaking skill, they still radiate authority and grace.

There are about 10 figures: a fallen warrior on the right, parts of riders, heroines and heroes dispersed on either side of a grandly erect goddess, a dying man on the left. They are cast in poses to fit the long low triangular space under the gable of the temple roof, and they are bound by a delicately agitated symmetry.

The scene depicts a battle: young Greek men are vanquishing young Greek women—the goddess in-

terruptably watching over the deadly contest. The men represent the new Athenians, winning over an older force, the Amazons. Symbols of the agricultural, patriarchal societies that dominated the Mediterranean back to prehistory, the Amazons were now losing out against men, who had learned how to navigate the seas.

The subjugation of the Amazons, or "Amazonomachia," a subject often used in Greek art, had a profoundly religious but also political meaning, and in this case, probably symbolized the victories of the Greeks over the old Persians in 480 B. C.

Centuries later, in the reign of Augustus, this Amazonomachia was hailed from Greece to be recycled for Rome by one Caius Sosius, and was raised again in the temple of Apollo Medici near the Flaminian circus. Sosius had conquered the Jews in 37 B. C., became consul in 32 B. C., and later also was active in the campaigns in the Near East and against Egypt.

So here once more the theme of the vanquishing of Amazons, the taming of a primordial dark force, stood for the conquest of older races—ancient peoples, orientals, barbarians—by a younger, more forward and vital one.

The Roman temple of the Sorian Apollo, with its group of Greek sculptures under its gable, rose on a central holy site. It was probably gnawed at by floods and earthquakes, but in the end it was most certainly destroyed by neglect, after Rome lost its privileged position as capital of an empire. It disappeared after three of its northwestern corners crashed into the nearby theater of Marcellus, a fact that was ascertained during the first modern excavations in 1932.

During the excavations, some of the columns of the temple were assembled and stood up at a distance from their original site for more picturesque, scenic effect, where they can be seen to this day.

At the same time what was found of the Greek statues ended up in the storerooms, palaces and museums of Rome. Only in the last decade, did it dawn on the specialists that all the dispersed, finely modeled pieces of marble might not only compose into single statues but that were also parts of a complete and intricate whole.

Under the guidance of Eugenio La Rocca, director of the Capitoline Museums, the fragments were

line Museum, they searched and conjectured like detectives on a trail. After seven years of sleuthing in vaults and cellars, after careful restoration and much discussion of what the fragments meant, in what kind of action they were engaged with each other according to their position in Greek mythology, the parts of the figures of the temple gable were assembled as a group as nearly as possible in the order they used to be. Though fragmentary, they are of illuminating harmony.

Even those unfamiliar with all the styles of Greek sculpture can see this work has gone beyond the severe plainness of Olympia, without yet having reached the classic finish of Parthenon or Phidias art. Here are the traces of a sculpture both accomplished and unaffected—still of simple pose, even close to awkwardness—just before Greek culture reached its zenith with its cool classicism.

Of one Amazon we see only the shroud of a battle skirt, of Nike the proud body and the blunted head; there is the torso of a hero—Hercules—straining in combat; naked Theseus lunges forward—to drag an Amazon by the hair or to stab her?—and above the turmoil towers implacable Athena, headless, young breasts under a cuirass, her dress falling in straight folds like the noble lines of a column.

Shins, ankles, claws on arms, horses' thighs, a warrior's enaculated torso—the collage style of our time has made us used to fragments. Our minds can easily jump over interstices and lacunae, and enjoy imagining the whole.

So the splintered composition of marble figures before us becomes modern. One lonely curving knee, one bent waist of a helical of an Amazon fighting for her life, dramatic details that decay and time have brought out to stand by themselves, in isolated form, are splendidly bonded down, like a line of poetry.

Sensibly documented, well lighted, easy to view, the new exhibition of Amazonomachia is a brave effort. It will eventually be shown in Greece, where it came from about 19 centuries ago.

"Amazonomachia," Palazzo dei Conservatori, Capitoline Museums, until end of June.

Edith Schloss is a painter who regularly writes in the IHT about art showings in Rome.

Drouot: Playing by the Old Auction Rules

PARIS—The last place where the auction game is played according to the old rules is Paris. At Drouot, there still are sales where the works of art are sent, for the greater part, by private owners who

have had them for years, not dealers nor "investors" who buy something here and resell it there a year later. This is thanks to France's wealth in works of art as well as to its archaic auction system that has no equivalent elsewhere.

A typical sale that included some wonderful objects was conducted by Paul Renaud on Wednesday. Its like would be inconceivable in London.

Starting at 2:30 P. M., it began with drawings and paintings, went on to folk earthenware from an important collection and outstanding French faience of which some pieces are matched only in the Louvre and in the faience museum that opened in Rouen a few months ago. Around 3:45 P. M., the subject changed to "works of art and furniture" which included two 19th-century animal bronzes, some "China Trade Porcelain," Louis XVI period clocks in marble and ormolu, a marble bust of a woman by the French academic sculptor J. Clésinger dated 1867, and a fantastic music clock signed by William Kipling with a lacquered wood case in the best English baroque style.

About 4:30 P. M., objects gave way to furniture, ranging from 19th-century imitation Louis XV and Louis XVI armchairs to a Transitional period commode with the mark of M. Ohmeberg, who was received into the Paris Guild of cabinetmakers in 1773. Rugs from Iran and French 17th-century Aubusson tapestries rounded off the proceedings.

It is not easy to draw public attention to such sales, if only because it is hard to decide what to focus on—the catalog cover carried three different titles, printed one under the other: "Old Master and 19th Century Paintings," "Earthenware and Faience from Rouen," and "Works of Art and Furniture." The auctioneer's mailing effort appears to have been minimal. Although a subscriber to all Drouot catalogs, I got my copy at Drouot on the sale day. Advertising was confined to the Gazette de l'Hôtel Drouot, a trade magazine that comes out on Fridays. For dealers in New York or London the only serious way of learning about such sales is through "runners," agents who are aware of what they are after and keep them posted by telephone.

Collectors, on the other hand, occasionally get informed by the experts who perform at Drouot. Unlike Sotheby's or Christie's experts, who are employed full time and exclusively by the respective auction houses, Drouot experts are independent professionals consulted by auctioneers on a day-to-day basis. In Wednesday's sale, the expert for faience was Georges Lefebvre, who is an authority on the subject in Europe and is known for his straightforwardness in business. He must have been the key factor accounting for the presence of buyers from West Germany and other European countries in the room. By contrast, advance information is not easily sent out by furniture experts. Theirs is a field where it is almost impossible to tell beforehand what might interest a private buyer. There was not much that Alain Nazare-Aga and Roland Lepic, both first-rate experts, could do about the fine 18th-century clocks or the Transitional commode they had cataloged.

It is against this background that the contrasts in price patterns at the sale must be assessed. Paintings were not expensive. A seascape on a panel showing a ship tossed in a tempest with a lurid ray of sun coming through black clouds illustrated the late 18th century romantic mood in the precise manner prevalent on the eve of Neo-Classicism. Signed by Jacques Antoine Vallin (1760-1831), it was an excellent buy at 17,500 francs (about \$1,870) plus the sale charge: 17.6 percent up to 15,000 francs and 13.2 percent on the remaining 2,500 francs.

A downright bargain was available in one of many lots not listed in the catalog because vendors had brought them to the auctioneer at the last minute. This was a landscape with a horse, admirably portrayed, and hunting dogs in the highly realistic style of the 1860s. Signed by J. C. A. Valette, it was knocked down at 11,500 francs to a Paris dealer who usually buys Orientalist painting and rare books dealing with the Middle East.

Pottery, on the contrary, sold well. Figures may not seem impressive concerning folk earthenware but it never fetches high prices anyway. The best piece was a 19th-century, brown glazed flask from the workshop at Savennemil in the Cotentin district. The flattened, bulbous body is decorated with bas-relief scenes, including one of Jesus and the Good Samaritan. It was knocked down at 17,000 francs.

The earliest French faience was cheap too because it belongs to a category that has vanished from the market for so long that it has virtu-

ally been forgotten by collectors. A 16th-century oval bowl shaped like a bath, with an embracing couple moulded at the bottom, was an absolute rarity of a kind not seen at auction for years. Even with chips around the rim, it was inexpensive at 12,000 francs.

But when it came to the more familiar Rouen faience of the 18th century, collectors rallied enthusiastically. A dish with polychrome chinoiserie decoration, made around 1730, went up to 71,000 francs. Another dish decorated with pagodes and marked on the underside with the monogram G. B., which stands for Gouillibaud, zoomed to 88,100 francs. The fact that the pieces came from the collection of Roger Monnetien, the dean of French faience collectors now in his 80s, apparently galvanized his fellow collectors. They did not seem to be turned off by the presence of the old man, who sat in the front row surrounded by his family. More than once Monnetien ran up prices by bidding on his own wares, grumbling audibly and even gesticulating when he thought the auctioneer was not doing a

good job. Taken all round, he should be well pleased with the financial outcome.

But when it came to decorative objects d'art such as clocks there were no collectors, only ordinary middle-class Frenchmen and shrewd dealers. The middle-class Frenchmen paid stiff prices for low-quality objects and the shrewd dealers got masterpieces for peanuts. There was a marvelous French Louis XVI clock in the form of an ornate obelisk supported by four lions on a marble pedestal with a dial signed by Simons. At 65,000 francs, the obelisk clock was dirt cheap.

The best bargain of all, however, was an English musical clock by William Kipling. Knocked down at 50,000 francs, it is probably worth four times that figure in the international market. Ostensibly acquired by a Drouot clerk who gets many commission bids from dealers who know he will not run them up, it is believed to have gone to a leading London gallery.

Drouot remains an irreplaceable treasure house for those who know their way about the world.

Kurosawa, Missing 'Mishima' Highlight Tokyo Film Festival

By Koichi Nakagawa

TOKYO—The first Tokyo International Film Festival opened Friday with the premiere of "Ran," a Shakespearean story in a Japanese feudal setting by Japan's most acclaimed director, Akira Kurosawa.

"Ran" was not completed in time for the last Cannes Film Festival. Kurosawa spent nine months shooting his 27th film, which he has said "is to round out my life's work in films." It cost \$10.4 million, unusually expensive for a Japanese film.

The 75-year-old director has described "Ran" as a rendition of Shakespeare's King Lear in a Japanese setting from the 16th-century feudal period.

Meanwhile, the American and Japanese producers of "Mishima" claim that the organizing committee unfairly rejected their movie as a festival entry.

The film, directed by American Paul Schrader, depicts the life of Japanese novelist Yukio Mishima, who killed himself in front of Japanese Self-Defense Force soldiers in 1970 after failing to rally them to rebel. The producers say the committee bowed to pressures from

right-wing nationalists, eager supporters of Mishima, who felt the movie was "insulting" to Mishima's cause.

But the organizing committee chairman, Shigeru Okada, said the film had not been submitted as an entry.

Large crowds were expected for showings of David Lean's "A Passage to India," Youssef Chahine's "Adieu Bonaparte," John Korty's "Ewok," "The Killing Fields" and other films premiered elsewhere.

A total of 137 films from 42 countries are to be screened during the 10-day festival.

The competition section, called Young Cinema '85, offers the winner a prize of \$1.5 million toward production of a new film. It is open to directors born after 1945 and who have released fewer than five commercial films. Young directors entered 519 films in the contest, and a special screening committee has narrowed the field to 16.

A "most promising filmmaker" will be selected, based on evaluation of completed films and future film plans, organizers said.

Masato Hara, executive director of the festival, said he would like to make it an annual event.

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Mehta Draws Mixed Reviews

LONDON—The New York Philharmonic, under the direction of Zubin Mehta, opened a month-long European tour in London Thursday with a mix of offerings that got an enthusiastic audience reception but lukewarm critical reviews.

Mehta, in his seventh season as music director, was called back on stage a half-dozen times to acknowledge the applause and cheers of a near-sellout crowd at the Royal Festival Hall.

But both The Times of London and The Standard found the performance lacking. "Given the orchestra's renown, its appearance here should have been a knockout affair," wrote The Standard's Christopher Grier. "It wasn't quite that last night, despite the obvious merits of its principal offering, Mahler's Fifth Symphony." Paul Griffiths of The Times also found Mehta's handling of the closing

Mahler work masterly, but his other two choices disappointing: "I am not quite sure why there should have been a decision to begin this concert with two ways of not hearing the New York Philharmonic."

The concert opened with Bach's Third Brandenburg Concerto, for which Mehta reduced the 130-piece Philharmonic to 10 strings and a harpsichord in chamber-orchestra fashion. The full orchestra then appeared to play the American composer George Crumb's "A Haunted Landscape," a surrealistic piece commissioned and first performed by the Philharmonic last year.

Griffiths said that while it was a pleasure to hear the Bach, "it seemed a high price to have to bring a whole symphony orchestra across the Atlantic for this."

As for the American composition, Griffiths said, "Crumb's sounds fail to become music for the simple reason that nothing is expected of them."

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OKAY WITH ME. LET ME CHECK MY BOOK. HOW ABOUT LATER THIS MONTH? THE 25TH?

COULD IT BE SOONER, SIR? THE GUYS ARE GETTING DEAK.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

Some See U.S. Tax Plan
As Keeping Deficit High

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What will be the effects on the economy of President Ronald Reagan's historic set of proposals for overhauling the tax system? The effort to answer that question requires not only an analysis of the plan itself, as set forth in the administration's 460-page volume, but speculation on what changes will be made by Congress and accepted by the president before it becomes law — assuming that it does.

The tax package is essentially revenue-neutral, the combination of rate cuts and base-broadening would, according to the Treasury Department's calculations, mean a net revenue loss of just \$12.5 billion during the five fiscal years from 1986 through 1990.

But many analysts think that, as the political process works, the tax bill will wind up as a much bigger tax cut that will undo the deficit-cutting operation now going on and will keep deficits high for years to come.

Barry Bosworth of the Brookings Institution says that "it will be hard for Congress to broaden the tax base more than the president has done, and it will be even harder for Congress to upset what the president has already given away in rate cuts." But he expects the proposed revenue-raising provisions to be "eroded from behind on one side."

In Shanghai, the director of tax policy for the accounting firm Coopers & Lybrand, contends that, in the process of making the tax package politically acceptable, the administration gave up too much.

He says that one clear sign that the Treasury knew in the end the revenue loss was too great was its effort to recapture \$67.7 billion over four years from corporations that had "windfall" gains from accelerated depreciation taken when the top corporate income tax rate was 46 percent rather than the 33 percent the president is proposing. Other analysts note similar changes to pick up revenue here and there, such as taxing the first 10 percent of employer-paid health-care benefits.

A major battle is looming over the proposed disallowance of deductions for state and local taxes, including property taxes. The White House will fight hard because it needs that money to balance the cuts. But high-tax states, headed by New York, will fight just as hard, or harder, to protect the deductions and, as they see it, their states' viability.

Although the outmoded high-tax states may lose, property owners and real estate interests have a much stronger chance to prevail in protecting the deductibility of property taxes.

Given the concessions already made to various pressure groups by the Treasury Department and White House, Congress is likely to feel free to cut its own deals. This increases the probability of converting a nominally revenue-neutral package into a tax cut. Apart from deliberate actions by Congress or the White House to reduce burdens on particular groups, however, further revenue losses may result as businesses affected by higher taxes change their operations and structures to reduce their tax liability.

If budget deficits increase, will the tax revisions be a drag on economic growth?

Some supply-side economists shrug off the deficit problem, asserting that the tax cuts are stimulative and that growth itself will shrink the deficits. Mr. Reagan has expressed that view. Some Keynesians, who regard the supply-siders as Keynesians in disguise, are willing to tolerate the deficits in a time of unemployment and excess capacity. Mr. Bosworth, a Keynesian, suggests that one cannot reject out-of-hand the position: "Let the deficits run; the economy is adjusting to them."

But he and a broad range of liberal and conservative economists (Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	May 30/31	May 31
Australia	1.4815	1.4815
Belgium	36.363	36.363
Canada	70.875	70.875
France	6.5595	6.5595
Germany	1.3663	1.3663
Italy	1.3663	1.3663
Japan	163.64	163.64
Netherlands	2.2037	2.2037
Switzerland	1.4815	1.4815
United Kingdom	1.5478	1.5478
West Germany	1.3663	1.3663
Yugoslavia	13.637	13.637

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates May 31	May 31
3-month T-bill	7 1/4%
6-month T-bill	7 1/4%
1-year T-bill	7 1/4%
3-month Treasury note	7 1/4%
6-month Treasury note	7 1/4%
1-year Treasury note	7 1/4%
3-month commercial paper	7 1/4%
6-month commercial paper	7 1/4%
1-year commercial paper	7 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	May 31
First Investors Fund	1.00
Fidelity Puritan	1.00
Putnam Fund for Growth	1.00
Putnam Fund for the Americas	1.00
Putnam Fund for Growth	1.00
Putnam Fund for the Americas	1.00

Gold

Gold	May 31
Gold price	322.50
Gold futures	322.50
Gold options	322.50

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in South Africa for a holiday.

Chrysler
Courting
Jet Firm

Talks Continue
With Gulfstream

The Associated Press
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Friday that it was negotiating to buy Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., a maker of corporate aircraft, for \$646 million.

Chrysler said that it intended to buy 100 percent of Gulfstream's 34 million shares at \$19 each. The automaker has \$2.9 billion in cash and marketable securities on hand.

Gulfstream would become a tiny part of Chrysler, the No. 3 U.S. automaker. Based in Savannah, Georgia, its 1984 sales were \$600 million, or about 3 percent of Chrysler's \$19.5 billion.

Neither company would say when any agreement might be concluded.

Gulfstream stock closed Friday at \$17.50 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$2.25. Chrysler shares closed at \$35.625 on the NYSE, down \$7.5 cents.

Allen Paulson, Gulfstream's chairman and holder of 71 percent of its stock, said that he had granted Chrysler a six-month option to buy 6.7 million of his shares while talks continued on a buyout of the public shares.

Automotive industry analysts said that Gulfstream has an attractive backlog of orders for its executive jets, including the popular, 19-passenger Gulfstream 3. But the analysts had differing views of the Chrysler move.

Joseph Philippi of E.F. Hutton said that the purchase was unlikely because the Reagan administration is "trying to dump" the investment tax credit and "companies buy those jets because they can write them off."

David Healy said his company, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., estimated Gulfstream's profits this year would be \$35 million to \$40 million, making Chrysler's potential buyout 17 times earnings. "I guess you could call that a premium price," he said.

Canada's Secretive Family of Investors
Turns Spotlight
On Reichmanns

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service
TORONTO — The Reichmann family, founder of Olympia & York Development Ltd. here, prizes its privacy. But its shrewd business dealings and huge successes have repeatedly put it in the spotlight.

In 1976, Olympia & York bought eight New York City office buildings at the bottom of the market for \$320 million and saw their value climb to some \$2 billion.

In 1981, after a bitter fight with Thomson Newspapers Ltd., the company bought Abitibi-Price Inc., the world's largest maker of newsprint, when that industry was considered weak. But the Reichmanns played more than \$150 million into improvements and found that they had caught the newsprint market just before an upturn.

The market value of the family's common shares, 93 percent of the company, has almost doubled to \$900 million, since the end of 1983.

On May 23, the secretive family company bought 60 percent of Gulf Canada Ltd., Canada's fourth-largest oil company, from Chevron Corp. for about \$2.2 billion. The move has spurred speculation that in some financial quarters, there is the belief that the price of oil has stopped its five-year downward spiral and may be headed up.

[When Chevron bought Gulf Oil Corp. in 1984, it acquired the 60 percent holding in Gulf Canada. The other 40 percent is held by institutions and private investors.]

But regardless of essentially unpredictable movements in the price of oil, analysts have said that the deal makes immense sense. "They got a heck of a good price," said Denis Mote of the investment house of Maitson Placements Canada.

The deal is nicely hedged between oil-producing operations, which would benefit from an oil-price rise, and refining and marketing operations, which would benefit from a price drop.

Partly because of strong support from Canadian tax and investment authorities, they were able to whit-



Olympia & York Holdings, 92%

Company	Percentage
Gulf Canada Ltd. (oil exploration and development)	60.2%
Abitibi-Price Ltd. (pulp and paper operations)	49%
Hogan Walker Resources Ltd. (petroleum development)	15%
Tricon Financial Corp.	13%
Abitibi-Price Ltd. (newsprint supplies)	8%
Olympia & York Development Ltd. (real estate development)	100%
Block Brothers (real estate and investment specialists)	100%
English Property P.L.C.	100%
Coastal Petroleum (real estate development)	22.5%
Trizec Corp. (shopping centers and office leasing)	38%

The New York Times

Battery Park complex in lower Manhattan. The family also is building considerably more than \$1 billion in projects in eight other U.S. cities.

Olympia & York is 92-percent owned by three brothers — Paul Reichmann, 54; Albert, 56; and Ralph, 51. The rest of the company is believed to be divided among other siblings: Edward, who lives in Israel, Louis, in New York, and Eva Heller, a sister, in London.

The three major owners, who (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

April Trade Gap
Widened in U.S.
To \$11.9 Billion

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$11.9 billion in April from \$11 billion the previous month and continued to grow at a faster pace than last year's record-setting deficit, the Commerce Department said Friday.

Separately, the department also reported that orders to U.S. factories fell 0.5 percent in April, the third consecutive decline and ninth in the last 12 months. New orders fell \$900 million in April, to \$190.8 billion, it said.

Orders had originally been reported down 0.9 percent in March, but that was revised to a 0.7-percent drop in Friday's report.

The trade deficit swelled to \$44.6 billion for the first four months of 1985, up 5.8 percent from a year earlier. The excess of imports over exports has been a major factor holding back growth in the industrial sector.

The government said a rise in petroleum imports and a rebound in imports of Japanese automobiles contributed to the increase in April's trade imbalance.

Meanwhile, housing industry leaders shrugged off a report Thursday of a 12-percent decline in single-family housing sales in April and said lower mortgage interest rates were already helping spur additional buying.

The Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development said Thursday that housing sales fell to 612,000 units on a seasonally adjusted annual rate in April, down from 695,000 in March.

New-home sales for the first four months of 1985 were 4 percent below the year-earlier period, and April sales this year were 5 percent below April 1984.

Jack Carlson, executive vice president of the National Association of Realtors, said falling mortgage interest rates and continued strong demand will keep new-home sales at an average annual rate of 659,000 for the next few months.

But a larger-than-expected \$4.5-billion surge in the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply — M-1 — in mid-May has some analysts speculating that money growth could make it more difficult for the Federal Reserve Board to cut interest rates. M-1 includes cash in circulation, deposits in checking accounts and non-bank travelers checks — money most easily available for spending.

The surge was more than twice as large as the \$2-billion increase most analysts had expected and bond prices slipped afterwards.

"You can assume that the Fed is not going to ease further at least until the June (policy-making) meeting," said Elliott Platt, an economist for the investment firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. "It puts their policy on hold."

The overall balance-of-payments deficit widened to \$11.2 billion from \$10.9 billion in March. The deficit a year earlier was \$1.79 billion, the ministry said.

April exports grew 2.2 percent, to \$14.72 billion from \$14.39 billion in March and \$10.37 billion a year earlier.

Imports grew 3.6 percent, to \$10.58 billion from \$10.21 billion in March and \$10.37 billion a year earlier.

The long-term capital-account deficit widened to \$5.55 billion in April from \$5.07 billion in March and \$4.39 billion a year earlier.

April's nonmerchandise-trade balance moved to a \$93-million surplus, from a \$348-million deficit in March and a deficit of \$288 million in April 1984. The deficit in transfers payments narrowed last month, to \$102 million from \$377 million in March and \$114 million a year earlier.

The short-term capital account showed a \$314-million deficit in April. In March, it had a \$881-million surplus, and in April 1984 a \$638-million deficit.

Japan's exports to the United States rose 12.5 percent from a year earlier, mainly because of car sales, they said. Led by shipments of steel and television sets, exports to China more than doubled, they said.

(Reuters, UPI)

Australia Sets Sights on Being Major Pacific Banking Center

By John M. Broder
Los Angeles Times Service

SYDNEY — Australia, after years of self-imposed isolation from turbulent world financial currents, now wants to become a major banking center in the Pacific Basin.

The task likely will take years because Australia enters the game late against such established rivals as Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Observers predict, however, that financial markets in the region will become increasingly specialized, allowing the continent to carve its own niche in, say, commodities or certain types of trade finance.

After two years of debate under a new Labor government, Australia in February for the first time granted full banking powers to 16 foreign financial institutions.

The banks, including five major U.S. concerns, are expected to pump hundreds of millions of dollars of new capital into the Australian economy in exchange for the right to take deposits and lend directly to Australian consumers and businesses.

The payoff for Australia is enhanced stature in world money markets that only global banking companies can offer. In addition, the four major Australian banks that have thrived under protectionist regulation will be allowed to expand abroad under reciprocity agreements.

Australia's finance minister, Paul Keating, surprised the world banking community by admitting 16 foreign banks, after giving indications for more than a year that only six or seven would be granted licenses. The resulting scramble for markets by the big banks could take some of the fun out of opening up a new continent.

"All the banks who applied were caught by surprise," said Ken Swan, senior vice president of Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. and manager of its Los Angeles office.

"We're at a point where the banks have been allowed in but haven't started operating. You'll see a considerable change in the Australian market over the next year, but how it all evolves, only time will tell," he added.

Mr. Swan said his bank welcomed the foreign competition because it was linked to deregulation of the domestic banking industry. Most interest-rate ceilings were lifted and limitations on lending volume relaxed. He said Australia's future as a major regional banking center depends in large measure on the direction of the government's deregulation efforts and what business opportunities emerge for bankers.

"People will make a decision on where they want to operate as they wish from a regulatory point of view. Singapore is still highly regulated; Hong Kong, much less so. Australia still is in the process of deregulating," Mr. Swan said.

To be granted a license, a foreign bank had to specify its intended capitalization, local equity involvement and business plan. It appears, however, that the banks are rethinking their Australian ventures in light of the larger-than-expected freshman class.

One banker said there were even rumors that one or more of the 16 might choose not to enter the suddenly competitive Australian market.

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Chase Manhattan, Bankers Trust New York and Morgan Guaranty Trust all have announced substantial capital commitments but are somewhat more reticent in outlining their business plans. It is expected that they will concentrate more heavily on the corporate market.

Also admitted to Australia were 11 banks from Japan, Britain, West Germany, China, Canada and New Zealand.

Many other big foreign banks have had a presence in Australia for years, generally operating through consumer-finance companies or merchant-banking offices. Los Angeles-based Security Pacific, for example, has provided corporate-finance services through its Security Pacific Australia Ltd. unit since 1970.



Paul Keating

ness opportunities emerge for bankers.

"People will make a decision on where they want to operate as they wish from a regulatory point of view. Singapore is still highly regulated; Hong Kong, much less so. Australia still is in the process of deregulating," Mr. Swan said.

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(Reuters, UPI)

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REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA
MINISTERIO DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS
SUBSECRETARIA DE ENERGIA HIDROELECTRICA Y TERMICA



HIDRONOR S.A.
HIDROELECTRICA NORPATAGONICA SOCIEDAD ANONIMA

ALICOPA COMPLEX
PIEDRA DEL AGUILA PROJECT
PREQUALIFICATION OF FIRMS

Subcontract No. 730/1 and contract No. 750
HIDRONOR S.A. will call tenders for the design, manufacture, transportation, erection, testing and putting into operation of:

Subcontract No. 730/1
"Penstocks and Bottom Outlet Liners"
— Four (4) 9.00 m. diam. and 111 m. long penstocks, partially embedded, and ca. 140 m. head (design pressure).
— Three (3) 4.50 m. diam. and 75 m. long bottom outlet liners.
Contract 730/1 has got partial financing from Inter-American Development Bank.

Contract No. 750
"Bottom Outlet Gates".
— Three (3) 4.50 m. x 3 m. maintenance gates, 110 m. max. head.
— Three (3) 4.50 m. x 3 m. operation gates, 110 m. max. head. In both cases, embedded pieces, servomechanisms and control systems are included.

Contract 750 has got partial financing from Inter-American Development Bank. In connection with these tenders HIDRONOR S.A. will receive and consider relevant information of firms or group of firms with adequate technical and financial capacity interested in submitting tenders for these works.

Relevant data on HIDRONOR S.A. and the PIEDRA DEL AGUILA Project, and the procedures to be followed for the submission of the above mentioned information and references, can be found in the prequalification documents, which may be purchased by the interested firms as from May, 27th, 1985, at HIDRONOR offices, Av. L.N. Alem 1074 - 4th. floor - 1001 Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina, 1st. No. 2240 HINORAR, from 10 am to 1 p.m.

Their prices are:
• Subcontract No. 730/1: \$ 150,000.— or U.S. \$300.—
• Contract No. 750: \$ 150,000.— or U.S. \$300.—
Information and references of interested firms or groups of firms, will be received at HIDRONOR offices, Av. L.N. Alem 1074 - 4th. floor - 1001 Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina, up to:
July 26th, 1985, 11 a.m., for Subcontract No. 730/1.
July 26th, 1985, 3 p.m., for Contract No. 750.

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Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100
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[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 31

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Failure to Try Hutton Case Defended

U.S. Aide Says Trial Might Have Caused a Run on Banks

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department, in the most detailed defense yet of its decision not to prosecute individuals in the E.F. Hutton & Co. check-kiting investigation, has said that settling the case earlier this month averted a lengthy, legally uncertain trial that might have caused a financial panic.

In a letter to Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, a Democrat of Missouri who serves on the Select Committee on Ethics, an assistant attorney general, Stephen S. Trotter, said that only two Hutton employees had been "primarily responsible" for the multimillion-dollar scheme, in which 400 banks were defrauded. The prosecution of the two would be "very difficult," Mr. Trotter wrote.

"Our career prosecutors opted for the numerous overwhelming benefits of the immediate solution," Mr. Trotter wrote, "and we find their judgment to be absolutely sound and above reproach."

But the explanation failed to stem persistent congressional charges that the Hutton settlement, worth more than \$10 million, had shown a softness toward white-collar crime by the Justice Department's top ranks.

Mr. Eagleton, who had sharply attacked the agreement in a letter to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, said Thursday that the department's defense "simply won't fly."

In a related move, an aide to Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, the second-ranking Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee, said the panel would examine the Hutton agreement this summer in hearings on white-collar crime. The House Judiciary Committee has scheduled similar hearings beginning Wednesday.

The six-page letter from Mr. Trotter defended as "extraordinary" the Hutton settlement, which resolved charges that the concern had written billions in overdraft checks to banks, then used the funds to make millions more in illegal interest.

Hutton pleaded guilty to 2,000 counts of fraud, paid a \$2-million fine and \$750,000 in prosecution costs, and agreed to repay the victimized banks for at least \$8 million in interest they had lost.

While it is department policy to hold individuals rather than companies responsible for crimes, Mr. Trotter stated, the benefits of the Hutton settlement "were so substantial that they clearly warranted an exception to our policy."

West German Import Prices

WIESBADEN, West Germany

— West German import prices fell 6 percent in April from March, 6.5 percent higher than in April 1984, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

Analysts See Bigger Cuts

(Continued from Page 9)

mists believe that, in the long run, persistently high deficits hurt growth, because they keep interest rates higher than they otherwise would be, curb business investment and weaken the competitiveness of U.S. industry and agriculture.

Some fear that, sooner or later, the swelling national debt will be inflationary, as the Federal Reserve will finally be driven to monetize the debt — to create too much money to enable the government to finance the national debt. On the other side, if a tough Fed chairman such as Paul Volcker refuses to permit high inflation, that will, with huge public borrowing needs, drive up interest rates and retard economic growth.

There are, to be sure, strong pro-growth elements in the tax plan, especially the cut in tax rates and "the perception of fairness," which, as the president argues, should encourage incentives for work, saving, risk-taking investment and innovation. Changes in the capital-cost recovery system, though less of a bonanza for some than the existing system, remain generous and would be less distorting of economic choices among new investments in structures, equipment and inventories. There is also aid for research and development.

Yet, with all its strengths compared with the current tax system, the critical issue about the coming tax struggle is whether Congress can keep the tax legislation from becoming a major tax cut.

Canada's Secretive Family Firm

(Continued from Page 9)

wear yarmulkes and dark suits reflecting their Orthodox Jewish beliefs and close their construction sites on Jewish holidays as well as others, are said to contribute one-tenth of their immense income to worthy causes.

Olympia & York has a lean management team. The company has only 700 employees, compared with 1,900 at Cadillac Fairview Corp., the publicly held, Toronto-based real estate company. Most investment decisions are said to be made by Albert, president, and Paul, executive vice president. Sometimes, associates say, those decisions are made on the basis of quick corridor conversations.

The Reichmann brothers followed a winding trail to 1956, starting a real estate business here in 1956. Their father had been a successful entrepreneur in Austria before moving to Tangiers and Morocco, then to Canada. The family's decision to build a warehouse in 1958 was its first foray into the North American real estate business.

Now, the family is estimated to make a profit of more than \$500,000 a day from its worldwide network of 100 skyscrapers and

other investments. In addition to its own holdings, real estate investments in other companies include a 22.5-percent stake in Cadillac Fairview, controlled by the Bronfman family, and 36 percent of Trizec Corp., one of Canada's biggest shopping-center and office-building developers.

The Reichmanns also have expanded into Canada's financial arena. They own 13 percent of Trilon Financial Corp., with interests in banking, insurance and real estate. Previous oil interests include a 13-percent stake in Hiram Walker Resources Ltd., 49 percent of Brinco Ltd., and an indirect interest in Cordoba Resources Ltd.

In Gulf Canada, analysts say that the Reichmanns are buying a company with the best position in Canada's potentially rich offshore sectors. Gulf owns 25 percent of the Hibernia oilfield off the coast of Newfoundland. Last year, it drilled one of the most productive wells in the Canadian part of the Beaufort Sea — the Amaligak, capable of pumping oil at 13,200 barrels a day.

Gulf also has been perhaps the best explorer among major oil companies onshore in the last three years. It participated in the Gulf Rumsey find northeast of Calgary; the Dezan play in British Columbia, and Peerless Lake in northern Alberta.

The company's output of 123,000 barrels a day is behind only that of Imperial Oil Ltd., which is controlled by Exxon Corp., and Texaco Canada Inc. a unit of Texaco Inc. of the United States. Unlike most Canadian majors, Gulf has largely managed to replace its production with new finds of conventional oil each year.

The Reichmanns have not said how they plan to finance the Gulf purchase, although a number of analysts suggest that they are so cash-rich that they could simply have written a \$2.2-billion check if they wished.

James Doak, an analyst with First Marathon Securities Ltd. in Toronto, suggests that if the deal was financed by banks at an 11-percent rate, the interest cost would come to about \$120 million a year. The Reichmanns would get only about \$52 million a year in dividends from their part of Gulf Canada, which would then leave a \$68-million "financing gap."

Apple Expected To Restructure

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Apple Computer Inc. will shortly announce a major restructuring in an effort to streamline its operations and cope with rapidly declining sales, a source close to the company said. Apple declined to comment on the report.

The plan would close the two separate product groups in Apple, the Macintosh and Apple II groups, the source said Thursday. They would be replaced by a division in charge of manufacturing and product development, and another in charge of sales and marketing of all products.

One result of the reorganization would be that a co-founder of Apple, Steven Jobs, now the head of the Macintosh division, would have no responsibility for day-to-day operations. He would, however, remain chairman.

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 31

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 31

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NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 31

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Over-the-Counter

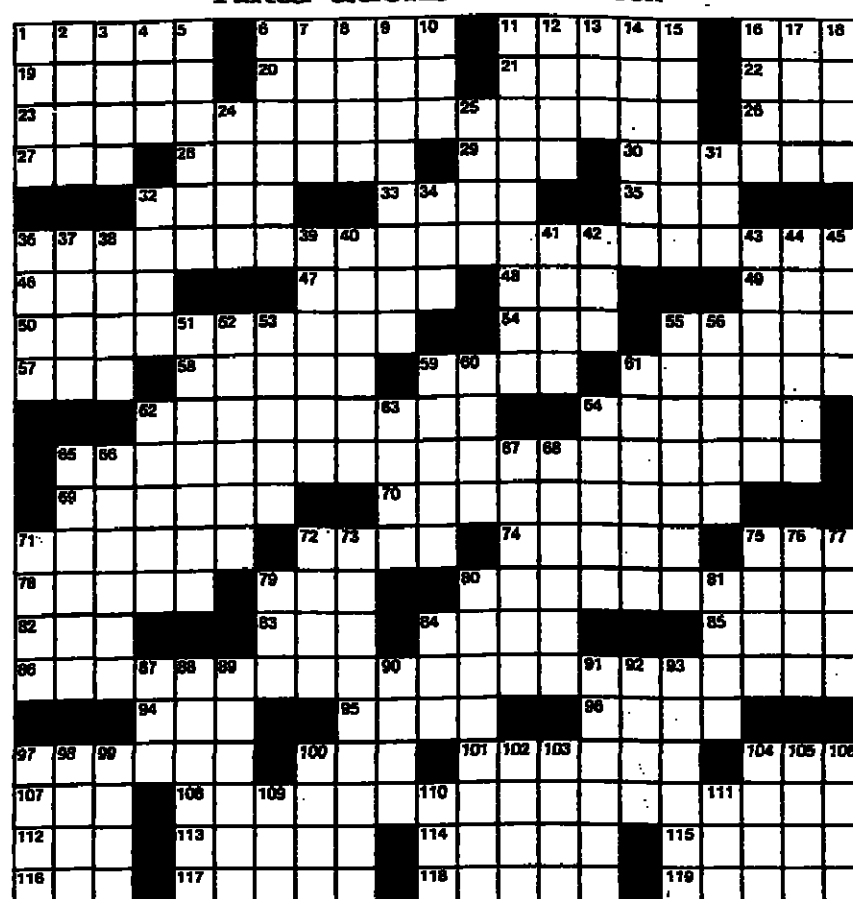
NASDAQ National Market Prices

May 31

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5 Safe, as some mushrooms	16 Sumatran neighbor	42 Rainy
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8 Retired	19 Mine vehicle	45 Part of "G.W.T.W."
9 Engagement gift	20 Spruce	51 Less clear
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	32 Napoleons I and III: Abbr.	54 N. river or bay
	34 Country address: Abbr.	55 Ringed ant
	36 Tax	59 Madagascan lemur
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	84 Charged atom	96 "——— happy returns!"	111 Scarf
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IF THAT BACK DOOR
OPENS, I GET SUPPER...
IF IT DOESN'T, I
STARVE TO DEATH!

I CAN'T BELIEVE MY
WHOLE LIFE DEPENDS
ON A BACK DOOR...

STUPID DOOR

BLONDIE.

1. IS THE JOY OF THE HOUSE IN?

2. NO, SHE'S NOT.

3. AND IF I WAIT INSIDE?

4. YES, I DO.

5. OUCH!

6. WHATEVER HAPPENED TO SUGAR AND SPICE?

7. WHATEVER HAPPENED TO SUGAR AND SPICE?

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Charles M. Schulz

I'LL BE WITH YOU AS SOON AS I PUT ON MY SHOES.

YIPE!

YIPE!

NOEL

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6-1

WALKER

ANDY CAPP

YOU'RE THE BIG FISH ONE! I'D RATHER KEEP YOUR MONEY IN A TIN BOX - I PREFER TO KEEP IT IN CIRCULATION.

NO! ALL YOU THINK ABOUT IS YOUR LITTLE DEVIL.

I KNOW, EVERYBODY LOVES YOURSELF.

HE'S THE BEST I'VE EVER BEEN IN THE BUSINESS.

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 Cast by Henry Adams and Son

6-1

I DON'T KNOW WHY WE CAN'T AFFORD A MAID.

POOF. ALAAAA KAZOOP.

...NOW I REMEMBER.

REX MORGAN

STORY BY STANLEY
SCRIPT BY STANLEY
ART BY STANLEY

PANEL 1: DARLING, IT'S WONDERFUL TO SEE YOU! HOW ARE YOU?

PANEL 2: EXHAUSTED! IT WAS A MISERABLE TRIP!

PANEL 3: IT'S SO GOOD TO HAVE YOU BACK---

PANEL 4: PLEASE, BRADY—PICK UP MY LUGGAGE AND LET'S GET OUT OF HERE! I JUST WANT TO GO HOME AND GET SOME SLEEP!

STORY BY STANLEY
SCRIPT BY STANLEY
ART BY STANLEY

GARFIELD

OH GOODBY! JON'S HOME!

JIM DAVIS

WHEN MR. EXCITEMENT STEPS INTO THE ROOM, YOU CAN CUT THE APATHY WITH A KNIFE.

WHILE EVERYONE goes to China now, including one's dentist and writers for *The New Yorker* — I cannot imagine that any other account by an American of two weeks in Beijing and Shanghai in October 1980 could have yielded from as rich a source as this memoir by Harold Isaacs.

In the early 1930s, when he was in his early 20s, Isaacs edited a Communist-sponsored newspaper in Shanghai. He was then one of the few Americans among the leading leftist Chinese intellectuals who were young too in these years when they confronted the repression of the Kuomintang regime. The *China Forum* founded and Isaacs was abandoned by his Communist friends when his own political outlook took him in a Trotskyist direction. In Beijing, where he lived during 1934-1935, he wrote a scathing account of events in China and the Soviet Union, and a revised edition (*Revolution*) still in print, made it impossible ever after for any serious scholar to heed Stalin's version of the portentous episode

the "first united front" between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang.

In succeeding decades, Isaacs was Newsweek's war correspondent in China until expelled in 1945, reported on immediate postwar development in Asia, and then in the early 1950s began a distinguished career as a professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he retired in 1976. Apart from writing half a dozen books, including a 1952 book on communism and the impact of political change on group identities, in 1974 Isaacs published "Straw Sandals: Chinese Stories 1918-1933," which he had first undertaken in Shanghai in the early 1930s with the advice and assistance of the writers Lu Hsiun and Mao Tun.

But from the demise of the China Form and until enormous changes that followed the death of Mao Zedong, Isaacs was a non-person in China — his account of "The Doctored Photo" in this memoir is an instructive example of the Leninist proclivity to rewrite history. Even the redoubtable Song Ching-ling, Sun Yat-sen's widow and vice chairman of the People's Republic — "Suzie" to Isaacs in Shanghai in the 1930s — was unable to invite this old friend on her own. Isaacs, and his wife, Viola, came at last

to revisit China as guests of the Chinese Writers' Association in 1980, largely because of their earlier association with Lu Hsiun, whose letters to Isaac about the compilation of "Straw Sandals" had found their way to the People's Republic.

The body of this evocative and supply written memoir consists of Isaac's notes of his conversations with these friends of his youth, with Soomee Ching, a Chinese immigrant who had been married in 1981 to the woman writer Tang Ling; the economist Chen Han-seng, and others. Many had spent 20 years in internal exile or imprisonment, victims of Mao's anti-rightist campaign of the 1950s and the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. The vignettes are brief and by the choice of those interviewed, the accounts of their experiences and current outlooks are not always very revealing. But there is enough to rivet the reader's attention, aided by the technique of juxtaposing both ends of

Most of the conversations center on personal experiences, with the broader political scene refracted through these individual lenses. In a concluding chapter, "Of the Larger Politics" Isaacs brings together his friends' and his own observations about such matters as "judging Mao" and "the limits" to political and artistic expression in China today. There have been changes and perhaps some progress since 1980, but these remain exceedingly touchy matters.

[illegible]

For the historian of modern China, the pages devoted to Soong Ching-ling are probably the most valuable. She emerges here not as the elderly, smiling plaster doll evoked by China Reconstructs and the like, but as a tough, politically committed, often disappointed, but nevertheless warm and genuinely idealistic survivor. Isaacs sadly notes that he received no positive responses to his suggestions that these prominent personages write their own stories. And for many whom he re-encountered in 1980, it was as if he had not lived at all in the intervening five decades. For a few brief hours the threads sundered in the 1930s were picked up again.

Albert Feuerwerker, chairman of the history department at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is a specialist in modern Chinese history. He wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

EUROPE		HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
Algeria	C	22	19	fr	Bangkok	30	28
Amsterdam	C	22	19	fr	Beijing	30	28
Antwerp	C	22	19	fr	Bombay	30	28
Berlin	C	22	19	fr	Calcutta	30	28
Bombay	C	22	19	fr	Canton	30	28
Buenos Aires	C	22	19	fr	Chongqing	30	28
Calcutta	C	22	19	fr	Guangzhou	30	28
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Hong Kong	C	22	19	fr	Osaka	30	28
Kobe	C	22	19	fr	Shanghai	30	28
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Shanghai	C	22	19	fr	Tokyo	30	28
Singapore	C	22	19	fr			
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Amsterdam	C	22	19	fr	Cairo	29	28
Antwerp	C	22	19	fr	Cape Town	29	28
Berlin	C	22	19	fr	Casablanca	29	28
Bombay	C	22	19	fr	Dakar	29	28
Buenos Aires	C	22	19	fr	Harare	29	28
Calcutta	C	22	19	fr	Johannesburg	29	28
Canton	C	22	19	fr	Luanda	29	28
Chongqing	C	22	19	fr	Nairobi	29	28
Guangzhou	C	22	19	fr	Rabat	29	28
Hankow	C	22	19	fr	Tripoli	29	28
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Auckland	C	22	19	fr	Buenos Aires	27	26
Amsterdam	C	22	19	fr	Casablanca	27	26
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Berlin	C	22	19	fr	Managua	27	26
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SATURDAY'S FORECAST - CHAMNOL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 14-16 (75-50). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 9-21 (47-48). PARIS: Stormy. Temp. 17-14 (64-57). NEW YORK: Rainy. Temp. 28-16 (79-60). ST. PETERSBURG: Fair. Temp. 28-12 (79-54). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 16-22 (61-72). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 17-14 (63-57). ZURICH: Foggy early, fair later. Temp. 24-11 (75-52). **BANGKOK:** Stormy. Temp. 31-25 (88-77). **HONG KONG:** Cloudy. Temp. 28-24 (84-75). **MANILA:** Cloudy. Temp. 34-23 (93-77). **SEOUL:** Foggy. Temp. 22-17 (72-63). **SINGAPORE:** Stormy. Temp. 31-25 (88-77). **TOKYO:** Cloudy. Temp. 24-17 (75-63).

Via Agence France-Presse May 31
Crises prices in last session under stimulus in Ecu

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

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Case Prices			Case Prices			Case Prices			Toronto May 31			Web Low Case Prices		
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The Daily Source for International Investors

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER,
READ
ROB HENNINGSON

SPORTS

Lakers Tie
NBA Series
With CeltsAngry Jabbar
Scores 30 Points

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOSTON — If Kareem Abdul-Jabbar really was sleeping, as he said, in the first game of the National Basketball Association's championship series, then he must have been moonwalking in Game 2 Thursday night.

Their season riding with the rise and fall of each of Abdul-Jabbar's sky hooks, the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Boston Celtics 108-102. Abdul-Jabbar scored 30 points, 15 for 26 shooting and grabbed 17 rebounds in the victory that tied the best-of-seven series at 1-1.

"He never ceases to amaze me," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley. "He was just determined out there for 42 minutes, shooting those hooks, running the floor, rebounding. That's what makes him so great."

If Abdul-Jabbar seemed determined, it was for a good reason. In the Lakers' embarrassing 34-point loss Monday in Game 1, he had to be one of the most embarrassed, sitting into foul trouble early, he finished with 12 points and three rebounds in 22 agonizing minutes.

He received much criticism over the next few days. CBS television analyst Tom Heinsohn made an on-air reference in Game 1 to Abdul-Jabbar's age, 38, which made the Lakers' center funny.

Thursday, though, Abdul-Jabbar vented his anger on the Celtics. "We knew he was going to come out and not like that tonight," Boston's M.P. Carr said. "All he read the papers was how old he was. That made him mad. If there had been a newspaper strike, we would have won tonight."

An early indication that Abdul-Jabbar was ready for redemption occurred in the locker room shortly before game time. He walked over to each teammate and gave words of encouragement, a rare display of outward motivation.

"I don't think he likes to be called old," the Lakers' Bob McAdoo said. "A lot of people said he ought to retire."

It was good for the Lakers that he did. Another defeat before heading home for the next three games would have flung them heading against history: Only two teams have come back from 0-2 deficits to win a championship series.

But the Lakers made some changes from the first game, the most noteworthy being to spread out on offense to allow Abdul-Jabbar more room to work inside. Another prime beneficiary of that switch was Michael Cooper, who is supposed to be a point guard, who is not a shooter. But he made 8 of his 9 shots and scored 22 points.

"Cooper was the one who really hurt us down the stretch," said the Celtics' coach, K.C. Jones. "We expect Kareem to get 30, but we don't expect Michael Cooper to beat you on offense."

Since fellow guard Byron Scott again was not doing much again this game, missing 12 of 17 shots, and because forward James Worthy was in foul trouble, Cooper



The Celtics' Robert Parish left Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Magic Johnson hanging as he spun around them to score.

took over the shooting that Abdul-Jabbar could not take many shots, but they came at the right time.

The Celtics found themselves down by 18 points at the half. But when Larry Bird shook off a 2-for-8 first half and scored 12 of his 30 points in the third quarter, Boston had closed to 87-75 going into the fourth period.

But it was a sore-legged Robert Parish who led a Celtic rally that cut the Lakers' lead to 102-96 lead following a three-point play by Parish, Kevin McHale sank a 12-foot jumper and the Celtics were within four points.

Cooper came back with a jumper from the corner. Two free throws by Bird cut the lead to four again. But with the shot clock running down to nothing, Cooper made a jump shot from the top of the key.

The 24-second clock showed no time remaining as soon as the ball left Cooper's hands, but when it fell through the basket, the Lakers had a 106-100 lead with 1:51 left.

Unlike Game 2 from last season's championship series, the Lakers' lead held up in the last two minutes. This time it was the Celtics who made mistakes. Dennis Johnson shanked a free throw with 1:12 left, then Danny Ainge collided with McHale on the dribble and his 15-foot jumper fell short.

Afterward, Cooper called the game "the most favorite in my career, probably because it was the most important. I was just taking the shots that came to me. They

were double-teaming Kareem heavily, but our ball movement was much better tonight, which I thought was the key to the game."

Since it was the team captain speaking, Cooper said, he was only following orders.

"I couldn't help it," he said. "But Abdul-Jabbar still had some words of caution."

"The series is still very young," he said. "Don't be surprised if it goes seven games. I won't be."

(LAT/ WP)

Oilers Rout Flyers, 8-3, Win Stanley Cup

MVP Gretzky Gets
A Goal, 3 AssistsBy Robert Fackel
Washington Post Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — The National Hockey League's longest season has been spared a finale in June. The Edmonton Oilers did not spare the Philadelphia Flyers, however, as they won their second straight Stanley Cup Thursday night with a crushing 8-3 victory.

The Oilers' eight goals were the most scored in a cup-deciding game since 1917, when the Seattle Metropolitans finished off the Montreal Canadiens, 9-1.

Wayne Gretzky had a goal and three assists in another spectacular performance and received the Conn Smythe Trophy as the most valuable player in the playoffs.

Paul Coffey and Mark Messier each had two goals and an assist as Edmonton completed a four-game sweep after dropping the opener in Philadelphia.

"I think we're absolutely the best team in the world," said the Oilers' coach, Glen Sather. "We're a great hockey team. I'd like to play anybody who wants to play us."

For a while, it appeared the game and season might never end. When the Flyers drew back-to-back penalties 10 seconds apart in the third period, coach Mike Keenan called his players to the bench and a lengthy delay occurred before he sent them back out.

Then, after Edmonton goalie Grant Fuhr felled Dave Poulin on the second penalty shot in two games, a brawl broke out that lengthened the season by another 20 minutes.

Overcoming the silliness that seems to take up so much attention at what should be hockey's finest hour was the brilliant play of Gretzky.

All three of his assists came on sensational passes and he made at least three more that should have been converted into scores.

"Wayne deserved the Conn Smythe. He played just great," said



Mike Krushelnyski (26) is congratulated in second period by teammates, from left, Paul Coffey, Jari Kurri and Charlie Huddy after scoring the Oilers' sixth goal. Standing dejectedly at his goal in the background is the Flyers' Bob Froese.

Fuhr, a leading candidate himself with his record-setting 15th playoff victory.

A torn tendon in his right leg had ended Philadelphia goalie Pelle Lindbergh's season a few hours earlier and Rob Froese made his first start since April 2 in the Flyers' net. Edmonton bombed him with 41 shots, building a 4-1 lead before the first period ended.

"We knew Froese hadn't played for a long time, so he'd either be sensational or have a hard time," Sather said. "It's a difficult situation for anybody."

Jari Kurri opened the scoring at 4:54, after Gretzky beat Brad Marsh into the right wing corner

and put a beautiful backhanded pass on Kurri's stick in the near circle. The Finn fired the puck over Froese's glove and slipping under the crossbar.

The Oilers removed any doubt of the outcome with a three-goal second period in which they outshot the Flyers by 17-8.

Messier scored the first of two massed goals on a breakaway after racing past the bewildered Dvorak. Then it was Gretzky time again, as he made a perfect centering pass that left Mike Krushelnyski time to count the stitches on Froese's glove before lifting the puck over the helpless goalie.

Gretzky scored his seventh goal

Before the period ended, Coffey had scored on a 50-foot shot during a power play, the puck popping out of Froese's glove and slipping under the crossbar.

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Gretzky scored his seventh goal

of the final series after Kurri, tied up by two Flyers in the slot, managed to shove him the puck in the right wing circle. That came moments after Gretzky had hit a post. And since Kurri, Mark Napier and Krushelnyski all shot wide after Gretzky passes left them open, the final score could have been even more one-sided.

Poulin got the fourth penalty shot in the history of the final series after he was booked down by Coffey on a breakaway with the Oilers two men up. Since Poulin got off a good shot, the Oilers protested referee Bryan Lewis' decision, but it became immaterial when Fuhr stopped Poulin again.

"He backhanded it right on top of my stick," Fuhr said. "I didn't expect to see any penalty shots, but it just so happened I got two in two nights. That's my job, to stop the puck."

Gretzky finished the playoffs with record totals of 30 assists and 47 points. He now has 100 career playoff assists, one fewer than the all-time leader, Denis Potvin. Coffey, who played the last four games with an injured hip, had 12 goals, 25 assists and 37 points, all playoff records for a defenseman.

Oilers Promote Muckler
The Oilers' assistant coach, John Muckler, 50, signed a three-year contract to be co-coach Thursday, United Press International reported, and Sather, who also is the team's president and general manager, said, "John Muckler and I will be co-coaches if I come back" next season "and he'll be the coach if I don't. I don't know what I'm going to do."

Muckler has been an Edmonton assistant for four years. He coached in the minors and at the semi-pro level and had a disastrous stint as head coach of the Minnesota North Stars during that team's second year in the NHL, 1968-69.

Noah Edges Clerc; Leconte Upsets Gomez in Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Yannick Noah of France got past Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina, 6-1, 6-7 (7-4), 6-4, 4-6, 8-6, on Friday in a controversial third-round match at the French Open tennis championships.

Joining Noah in the final 16 were top-seeded John McEnroe, No. 7 Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid, the No. 13 seed. Henri Leconte of France upset No. 5 seed Andre GomeZ of Ecuador, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, to set up a fourth-round match with Noah; No. 4 Mats Wilander beat Emilio Sanchez of Spain, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, and fellow Swede Henrik Lundstrom, No. 12, beat Balazs Taroczy of Hungary, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3.

In women's singles, Chris Evert Lloyd, Cardiff, Britain, Gabriela Sabatini and Steffi Graf all stumbled slightly before advancing into the fourth round along with 10th-seeded Bonnie Gadusek and surprising Terry Phelps.

McEnroe, the reigning Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, who is seeking his first French Open title, defeated Marcos GomeZ of Brazil, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, and he felt "relaxed and comfortable."

McEnroe needed only 90 minutes to beat GomeZ, 30, but expects much more difficulty in the next three rounds where next he plays Lundstrom and then, possibly, Nystrom and 1982 French Open champion Wilander.

McEnroe said the three Swedes cannot be lumped together as clay court baseline players because each plays differently.

"Sure they're three clay court players but so are a lot of guys in this tournament," said McEnroe, who has split his two meetings with Lundstrom, with a loss in the 1984 Davis Cup final. "I'll be a good match against Lundstrom. It depends on how we play against each other. It's definitely a match where if I don't play well, I'll lose."

"It's obviously tougher if you

have to play a guy who can hit heavy topspin from anywhere on the court but if I make my shots, he won't be able to do that. You can get away with shots like he hits on clay that you can't get away with on other surfaces."

The Noah-Clerc match, which featured brilliant though erratic play, was marred by a controversial call late in the final set.

Noah, the No. 9 seed, was down by 5-6 in the set but had just taken the advantage on his serve. After a quick exchange, Clerc dribbled a weak shot that just cleared the net and Noah slapped a quick smash toward the sideline.

The ball was called in, but Clerc, and many other observers, thought it was out. Clerc protested vehemently. The referee stood by the line judge, but Noah eventually agreed to have the point replayed.

The Frenchman won the game on the next point with a volley off the service return. But had the disputed call gone in Clerc's favor, the

score would have been deuce at that point instead of advantage Noah when it was replayed.

Clerc, who until then had waged a gritty battle, appeared shaken after the controversy and proceeded to lose the next eight consecutive points and the match.

Nystrom, seeded to be McEnroe's quarterfinal opponent, had an easy 6-2, 6-0, 6-2 triumph over qualifier Simon Youl of Australia. Snid beat another Australian qualifier, Darren Cahill, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1.

Gomez, whose topspin style should be more suited to the slow, red clay of Roland Garros than the aggressive style of Leconte, always under pressure from the Frenchman's attacking game.

Only once, when he broke Leconte's serve and then held his own midway through the second set, did Gomez show any sign of justifying his high seeding.

Evert, the No. 2 seed from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, beat Angelika

Kanellopoulou of Greece, 6-3, 7-5, after losing control of her serve in the second set.

Basset, 17 and the No. 8 seed, turned in a 7-5, 6-4 triumph over qualifier Gabriela Dimu of West Germany.

Graf and Sabatini, both 15, went to second-set tie breakers before clinching their matches, 6-1, 7-6. In the tie breakers, Graf, the No. 11 seed, edged fellow West German Bettina Bunge, 7-4, while Sabatini, the No. 14 seed from Argentina, beat Annie White of the United States, 7-2.

Evert said that when she was leading Kanellopoulou, 19, by 6-3, 3-0 she felt pleased with her play, especially her serve. But then she served three consecutive double faults.

"I had that bad service game and she also came up with good shots. I probably got a bit impatient, but I got my game back together, and in the end I was happy with it," Evert said.

(AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Stanley Cup Finals

Edmonton 108
Boston 102

Game 2

First Period—1, Edmonton, Kurri 19 (Gretzky, Huddy), 4:54. 2, Edmonton, Lundstrom 5 (Sabatini), 5:51. 3, Philadelphia, Smith 1 (Smith), 7:53. 4, Edmonton, Coffey 11 (Gretzky), 15:31. 5, Edmonton, Coffey 12 (Huddy, Kurri), 17:55. 6, Philadelphia, Smith 2 (Smith), 18:31. 7, Edmonton, Coffey 13 (Gretzky), 19:31. 8, Edmonton, Coffey 14 (Gretzky), 20:31. 9, Edmonton, Coffey 15 (Gretzky), 21:31. 10, Edmonton, Coffey 16 (Gretzky), 22:31. 11, Edmonton, Coffey 17 (Gretzky), 23:31. 12, Edmonton, Coffey 18 (Gretzky), 24:31. 13, Edmonton, Coffey 19 (Gretzky), 25:31. 14, Edmonton, Coffey 20 (Gretzky), 26:31. 15, Edmonton, Coffey 21 (Gretzky), 27:31. 16, Edmonton, Coffey 22 (Gretzky), 28:31. 17, Edmonton, Coffey 23 (Gretzky), 29:31. 18, Edmonton, Coffey 24 (Gretzky), 30:31. 19, Edmonton, Coffey 25 (Gretzky), 31:31. 20, Edmonton, Coffey 26 (Gretzky), 32:31. 21, Edmonton, Coffey 27 (Gretzky), 33:31. 22, Edmonton, Coffey 28 (Gretzky), 34:31. 23, Edmonton, Coffey 29 (Gretzky), 35:31. 24, Edmonton, 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